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ESTABLISHED 1883

FLORIDA
NURSERIES

Royal-Palm Nurseries

ONECO, FLORIDA, U. S. A.



Sabal Palmetto and Bambusa Argentea Striata in Our Nursery Grounds

.. NATIVE AND EXOTIC ..

PLANTS • TREES SHRUBS

Annual Catalogue

1900

REASONER BROS.

 The recipient will do us a favor, if this Catalogue is not wanted, by handing it to some interested party.

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RATES OF EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.

This table will enable purchasers to estimate the probable cost of delivering stock.

FREIGHT RATES are not less than the amount named per 100 pounds, no matter what the weight of box may be; even a 5-pound box would be charged the 100-pound rate. Over 100 pounds, the charges are made pro rata. Freight rates are somewhat variable, and we cannot get them easily for all points named. They will be quoted on application.

EXPRESS RATES. Whether weight exceeds 100 pounds, or is less than 100 pounds, the rate per pound is at the same proportion as the 100-pound rate, except that the minimum charge is 35 cents for each company handling the goods.

FROM ONECO, FLORIDA, TO POINTS NAMED.	Exp. Per 100 lbs.	FROM ONECO, FLORIDA, TO POINTS NAMED.	Exp. Per 100 lbs.
Apalachicola, Fla.	\$2 95	Galveston, Texas	\$5 75
Bartow, Fla.	1 15	Grand Rapids, Mich.	5 95
Brooksville, Fla.	1 35	Harrisburg, Pa.	4 75
Deland, Fla.	1 50	Hartford, Conn.	5 35
Jacksonville, Fla.	1 67	Indianapolis, Ind.	5 15
Leesburg, Fla.	1 35	Jersey City, N. J.	4 95
Miami, Fla.	2 67	Kansas City, Mo.	6 15
Ocala, Fla.	1 43	Little Rock, Ark.	4 75
Orlando, Fla.	1 35	Los Angeles, Cal.	12 15
Palatka, Fla.	1 75	Louisville, Ky.	4 75
Pensacola, Fla.	2 75	Macon, Ga.	2 63
Punta Gorda, Fla.	1 55	Manchester, N. H.	5 75
Sanford, Fla.	1 43	Memphis, Tenn.	3 95
St. Augustine, Fla.	1 75	Meridian, Miss.	3 95
St. Petersburg, Fla.	55	Milwaukee, Wis.	5 55
Tallahassee, Fla.	2 15	Minneapolis, Minn.	6 95
Tampa, Fla.	55	Mobile, Ala.	3 55
Tarpon Springs, Fla.	1 50	Montgomery, Ala.	2 75
Tavares, Fla.	1 43	Nashville, Tenn.	3 95
Titusville, Fla.	1 55	New Orleans, La.	4 15
West Palm Beach, Fla.	2 25	New York, N. Y.	4 95
Albany, N. Y.	5 43	Ogden, Utah.	10 95
Allegheny, Pa.	5 55	Omaha, Neb.	7 35
Atlanta, Ga.	3 15	Peoria, Ill.	6 15
Augusta, Maine.	5 95	Philadelphia, Pa.	4 55
Austin, Texas.	6 55	Portland, Maine.	5 75
Baltimore, Md.	4 55	Portland, Oregon	14 15
Birmington, Ala.	3 15	Providence, R. I.	5 35
Boston, Mass.	5 35	Raleigh, N. C.	3 55
Brooklyn, N. Y.	5 15	Richmond, Va.	3 95
Buffalo, N. Y.	5 95	Rochester, N. Y.	5 87
Charleston, S. C.	2 35	Rock Island, Ill.	6 35
Chattanooga, Tenn.	3 55	St. Louis, Mo.	4 75
Chicago, Ill.	5 35	San Antonio, Texas.	6 95
Cincinnati, Ohio.	4 75	San Francisco, Cal.	12 55
Cleveland, Ohio.	5 15	Savannah, Ga.	2 15
Denver, Col.	9 35	Tacoma, Wash.	14 15
Detroit, Mich.	6 35	Toledo, Ohio.	5 35
Duluth, Minn.	7 35	Washington, D. C.	3 95
Fall River, Mass.	5 83	Wilmington, Del.	4 55
Ft. Smith, Ark.	5 55	Youngstown, Ohio.	5 95
Ft. Wayne, Ind.	5 55		



1883-1900

To Our Patrons

W^HITH this Catalogue for 1900 we celebrate the 17th year of a fairly successful Nursery business, and thank our many customers for their patronage, and the words of commendation with which we have been favored.

It is our aim to grow the very best stock, and to send out only such as will succeed, and we pride ourselves on the results already achieved, and on the fine stock of plants and trees now ready for a new year's business.

We trust and hope that our Catalogue will prove a useful guide and reference book for the purchase and selection of plants, and will gladly send additional copies to your friends.

Our Annual Catalogue is prepared during the autumn, and is ready for distribution about Christmas. To each customer of previous months or years a copy is mailed during December or January. If ever you fail to receive one, send a postal request, when we will at once forward one or more copies, as you may desire.

For those unacquainted with us, a few notes on location, etc., follow:

Location. South of the Manatee river, 4 miles from Manatee, 5 miles from Braidentown (the county seat of Manatee county, now the banner orange-producing county of Florida), and 40 miles south of Tampa, on the west coast of Florida.

Our climate is especially favorable for the production of fine decorative plants as well as semi-tropical and tropical fruit trees, and our plant houses (both glass and lath-covered) are now the most extensive in the Lower South devoted wholly to plant-growing.

We have prompt and efficient telephone and telegraph service. Telegrams should be addressed to Reasoner, Braidentown, Fla. Immediately on their receipt we are informed by telephone. We use Nurserymen's Telegraphic Code.

Orders are promptly filled; usually the day following their receipt, and never more than three days after, even in large, intricate orders.

By your recommendation of our stock to friends, you will do both us and your friends a favor, and we will be glad to send valuable plants as presents for your trouble.

This Catalogue is designed to contain the very best information about all sorts of plants and trees (truthful descriptions, without undue praise), that it is possible to put into the limited space, so please do not throw it lightly aside. If you are not personally interested in our stock, be so kind as to hand it to some one who may appreciate it, and accept our grateful thanks.

We cheerfully reply to all queries, but request inquirers to ascertain first if this Catalogue does not answer their questions. We have compiled it to meet every possible inquiry, and to save trouble both to ourselves and our customers.

In conclusion, we wish to say that we are anxious that all stock we send out shall live and flourish, and that all of our patrons shall be fully satisfied with their purchases. Should there be any dissatisfaction, we wish to be promptly informed of it, so that we may be permitted to do justice to our customers and ourselves. We wish to thank those who have favored us with their patronage in the past, and solicit a continuance of the same in the future.

Respectfully,

ONECO, FLORIDA, Dec. 1, 1899.

REASONER BROS.

Remarks and Rules of Business.

BETTER READ THEM.
THEY'RE LIKE THE DIRECTIONS ON A BOTTLE—

JUSTICE to our customers as well as to ourselves requires that we should ask careful attention to the following preliminary notes. Their appreciation will remove any occasion for misunderstanding, and aid in maintaining the pleasant relations with customers so much to be desired by all business men.

1. We use every possible precaution to prevent mistakes in the nomenclature of plants, and never intentionally send out a plant under a wrong name; but as we are receiving seeds and plants from different collectors all over the world, we cannot guarantee all plants true to name, as it is impossible under the circumstances. This is applicable particularly to plants of recent introduction from foreign countries.

2. While we exercise the greatest care to have our plants true to label, and hold ourselves prepared, on proper proof, to replace any that may prove otherwise, we do not give a warranty, express or implied, and, in case of error on our part, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be held responsible for a greater amount than was paid for them.

3. As to packing: We are constantly improving on all systems of packing stock, whether by mail or freight, and have materially reduced weight of boxes for express shipment, now using very thin but sufficiently strong material. It is best, in most cases, to ship by express rather than freight, and our customers will appreciate the lower rates now in force on all our shipments—20 per cent less than other goods. Trees and plants travel safely by freight during warm weather, except certain soft-wooded or tender-foliated plants. We ship to all parts of the world, and in almost every case plants go through safely. No matter where you live, we can forward stock to you safely, and will take pleasure in getting lowest rates, or other information desired. We will use our best judgment when forwarding stock, whether by express or freight, working for the best interest of our customers, as to safety of delivery and least cost. We make no charge for proper packing, and deliver goods to the various transportation companies free. We cannot afford to fill orders of less amount than \$1 when sent by express or freight.

3. After delivering goods to the carriers, we cannot hold ourselves responsible for any loss or injury to trees or plants which have been carefully packed and shipped; but we will do everything in our power, if any loss should occur, for the protection and recovery of our customers' property. If any mistakes are made in filling orders, we will cheerfully rectify the same, but must respectfully request a prompt notification, on receipt of goods.

4. Plants by mail: We send small specimens by mail to all parts of North America and West India Islands. Our system of packing is a simple yet safe one, and we are constantly receiving testimonials showing safe delivery in growing condition. Packages are safely sent, by Parcels Post, to Mexico and West Indies up to 11 pounds weight. We wish it distinctly understood that we make no competition with growers of small stock from hothouses. Soft-wooded stock, and the usual line of plants offered by northern florists, are small, tiny plants, sent out in little wooden boxes. Our stock comprises much better-sized plants, which, in almost every case, are too large to go in any of the standard mailing boxes used by florists, compelling the use of a far different system of packing. Our success in mailing plants is phenomenal, yet you can be sure that if any improvement is possible in forwarding plants, we will adopt it. Try our way, if you wish plants by mail, although we urge buyers to order goods by express instead, except to most distant Pacific coast points, as it is to their advantage in most cases. It is manifestly impossible to ship as large specimens by mail as by express, but our selections will be found of unusually good size, and in a healthy condition.

5. Unless otherwise stated, all plants are sent postage paid, at Catalogue rates, to all points in the United States. To Canada, Mexico, West Indies, and all foreign Provinces, or countries, 10 per cent (one-tenth) extra must accompany each order. No order filled by mail for a less amount than 50 cents.

5. Terms strictly cash with the order. As we do business over such an immense extent of the world, selling at low rates, it is impossible to give credit to anyone. No packages are sent C. O. D. under any circumstances. Remittances may be made by Post Office Money Order on Oneco, Fla.; cash, in Registered Letter; Express Order, Bank Check or Draft. Money sent in unregistered letters (currency) is at the sender's risk, and is an unsafe way to remit. Stamps will only be accepted when properly folded in waxed or oiled paper, to prevent sticking. Paraffine paper may be obtained cheaply at any grocery, and it is an imposition on any firm to send stamps without this protection. Foreign Post Office Money Orders should be drawn on Tampa, Fla. Exchange on New York or London is received at par.

6. Applying prices. Not less than 6 of a sort will be sold at the dozen rate, nor 40 at the 100 rate, nor 400 at the 1,000 rate.

7. In ordering, please state whether substitution will be permitted, as we feel at liberty, when no instructions accompany the order, to replace with other sorts as nearly similar as possible. Those not acquainted with the different varieties will do well to leave the selection to us, as we will send them only such as we know are adapted to their locality. A list of second choice, accompanying each order, would be appreciated by us.

8. Special reductions. To lessen cost of delivery, by express or freight, to our customers, we will add extra plant value to every order. Cash, of course, must accompany the order. Those ordering stock to the amount of \$2 may select plants to the value of \$2.25; \$3, to the value of \$3.40; \$4, to the value of \$4.55; \$5, to the value of \$5.80, and all above this amount may select 20 cents value for every dollar paid (20 per cent reduction). This reduction will, in most cases, entirely cover the cost of delivery. We cannot make any reduction on plants ordered by mail, as we pay postage in every case, thus delivering free.

Few persons outside of the nursery trade can estimate the cost of growing stock, are seldom posted as to grading, only consider the prices, and purchase what is offered at the lowest quotation. Within the past few years the cost of labor has increased immensely, and the quoted prices have declined at even a greater rate, hence good stock of every description is now so low as to scarcely leave a margin of profit to the plant-grower. All discriminating purchasers will concede that our prices are very low for the excellent quality of stock produced.

This present Catalogue abrogates all previous terms, conditions and prices. Dealers, or others desiring to buy in quantity, will be given special prices for large lots, on application.

COLLECTIONS OF PLANTS.

See end of each department in this Catalogue for bargain lists. We make up valuable collections of choice plants at a very low price, and have given satisfaction and pleasure to hundreds of customers. If you don't know just what you want, let us select for you. We know what will thrive with you, and can choose from good-sized plants, which are bound to more than please you. Try them.

TREATMENT OF PLANTS ON ARRIVAL.

The Plants should, of course, be removed from the box as soon as possible after they reach their destination. Should they be in the least wilted, they should be placed in a shallow pan of lukewarm water, with the packing moss still about the roots, and in half an hour they will be ready to pot. This treatment will increase vitality and vigor, whether they be wilted or not. Large trees and shrubs from open ground may be simply "heeled-in" on the shady side of a building, the roots well watered, and if not set permanently for a week afterward, they will be all the better for it.

Setting. It is, of course, understood that the soil has been made in proper condition by digging, manuring, etc., and plants and trees can be set in their proper spaces at once. If plants are from pots, let them be set a little deeper than before; if soil is still around the roots, set without disturbing or removing it. **Don't try to straighten out the roots of pot-grown plants!** Plants or trees from open ground should be pruned, if necessary, and roots looked over and broken ends trimmed smooth. After setting, draw soil around and firm down thoroughly by tramping with the feet. Then water well, after which rake fresh soil about, shade if necessary, and mulch with straw or like material. The plant may not be stocky, so if it needs a stake, do not forget to tie it thoroughly to the support given. When it is necessary to water plants outdoors, give them enough to soak down to moist soil; every five days should be often enough.

Potting. At first, while plants are small, use pots one size larger than they were last removed from. As they increase in size, they should be repotted when it is found that the pots are full of roots. This is best done when the plant has made its annual growth, and just before it starts afresh. In using small pots, it is only necessary to use a small piece of broken pot over the hole in the bottom, but when the size runs up to 5- or 6-inch, several pieces of pots, some pebbles or pieces of charcoal should be put in, that it may have ample drainage. Fill the pots with earth and plant, leaving about half an inch to an inch space to hold the water; water thoroughly, and place the plants in a sheltered position, where they will not be exposed to wind or sun, until they show signs of growth.

Watering. This is one of the most important points in the successful cultivation of all plants. During the growing season they should have enough water to keep the soil moist to the bottom of the pot, but should not be kept in a soggy state; plenty may be applied to the foliage at all times. During the winter the soil should be kept drier, and in some cases nearly or quite dry. A plant will generally show when it needs water, and more are killed by over-watering than through lack of it.



(1) Rose, (2) Pear, (3) Peach, (4) Citrus, (5) Plum, (6) Fig.

The above illustration conveys a proper idea of pruning trees and shrubs. Use judgment and discrimination in pruning all sorts of stock from open ground, taking the above for a general guide.

MISCELLANEOUS SUGGESTIONS.

In setting out pot-plants into open ground, remember to set the ball of earth and roots much deeper than the surface; this will put the roots in moist earth, and they will "take hold" quickly. Don't try to straighten out such roots, but simply let them stay intact. Pot-plants grown in stiff, clay soil should have the clay washed off before setting in sandy or loamy soil.

In potting orange trees (or other citrus), guavas, pomegranates, eugenias, or like fruit plants, use very sandy, ordinary soil, without manure. If this soil is absolutely too poor to grow plants in, use a very little well-rotted cow manure, a trifle of bone-meal, or a very, very little guano. Use wood ashes liberally, however, in all cases. A great many plants are literally choked on too rich food. Your common sense will teach you that such slow-growing plants cannot be forced like a cabbage.

By ordering plants during warm weather, when there is no danger from frost, heavy consignments can safely travel by freight to any distance. This is very often cheaper than by express, and purchasers will do well to make a note of it.

Large, old orange or lemon trees which fail to bloom should be mulched with wood ashes, and about the middle of December girdle the trunks nine-tenths of their circumference. A narrow piece of bark only one-eighth of an inch wide should be removed with a knife or saw. It is safe to do this, and is almost certain to make trees bloom. We practice this plan in our groves annually.

Remember to keep the temperature of the conservatory or the room devoted to plants at an average degree of warmth, and as moist as possible. Avoid extremes, or drafts of cold air.

Plants infested with insects, if in pots and not too large, are easily and safely cleaned by holding 10 seconds in warm water. Quick-growing or succulent-leaved plants should be immersed in water at 125° to 130°. Those with tough leaves, like palms, orange trees, and kindred subjects, should be immersed in water from 130° to 140°. This kills all insect life if thoroughly done.

Address, always,

REASONER BROS., Oneco, Florida.

NO ORDERS FOR LESS THAN
50 CENTS ACCEPTED.

ORDER SHEET.

10 cents extra must accompany
all foreign orders, when wanted by
parcels post.

Royal Palm Nurseries, Oneco, Florida, U. S. A.

TO REASONER BROTHERS:

Please send following named plants by to address of

Mail, Express or Freight.

Name

Street and No.

P. O. Box Post Office

County State

Enclosed find \$ { Form of
Remittance }

VERY IMPORTANT.—No matter how often you write us, always be careful to give full name and address.
Write name **very plainly**.

SUBSTITUTION.—We will do our best to substitute varieties as near as possible to those ordered, provided
the latter are all disposed of, unless purchaser objects. If no substituting is desired, write "No."

Quantity	NAMES	Price (Always fill in)
		\$ Cts.

Please add an extra list, so we may substitute, if necessary.

WE DO WANT each customer to send a list of second choice, to select from if we are short of any
ordered. We try to keep a full stock; but occasionally are sold out. It is to purchaser's benefit to have
goods go all at once, and save expense.

Make Money-Orders Payable at Oneo.



A View in one of our Slat-houses for Palms.

I.

Tropical Fruit Plants and Trees.

In this section will be found only plants that are strictly tropical, and which are injured by frost. Some of them, being more vigorous than others, very readily grow again into bearing size if frozen. Among these may be especially mentioned Guavas, Pineapples, Bananas and Avocado Pears, all of which are grown far above the "frost-line," being able to withstand considerable white frost, but no hard freezing.

Explanation of "starring" in this section: ★, Adapted for growth in restricted positions, as in conservatories, or under lath-protected plant sheds, in Florida and California. ★★, Suitable for warmest portions of Florida, very large conservatories, or tropical regions. ★★★, Suitable for growing in the lake region of South Florida outdoors.

All sorts named are suited to frostless regions.

ABERIA Caffra.* KAI-APPLE of Natal. "This tall shrub serves for hedges. The rather large fruits are edible, and can be converted into preserves."—Von Mueller. Small pot plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

ACHRAS sapota.* The SAPODILLA. A broad-leaved evergreen from the West Indies, reaching 10 to 15 feet in height. Bears when rather small, and is adapted to pot culture. The fruit can be likened to a rich russet apple in size and appearance, but has a sweet flavor. Fine, large plants in 4 inch pots, 18 to 24 inches high, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; smaller, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

ANACARDIUM occidentale.* The CASHEW NUT. A very curious fruit (having the seed on one end outside of the fleshy part), which is sometimes called Cashew Apple, and varies in size from 1 to 3 inches in diameter; white, red or yellow in color. It is acid and eatable. The seed or nut is roasted for food; also used for various purposes, as flavoring wine, chocolate, etc. Pot plants, 50 cts. each.

ANANASSA sativa.* PINEAPPLE. This fruit is now assuming a very important share of horticultural work in Florida, and is already grown in immense quantity. There is money in the growth

of good fruit, and Pineapple-growing promises a sure pecuniary reward to careful planters. This plant is especially adapted to growth under glass, as it requires little space, and fruits in from one to two years from planting. We can only quote a few plants for autumn, winter and spring; for those intending to plant largely, we will be glad to quote prices on any sort for delivery during the fruiting season, which is summer.

Abbaka. Very popular and prolific; large size and rich fruit; also a good shipper. Rooted slips, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Red Spanish. The ordinary common sort, shipped everywhere, and well known. If shipped green is poor, but well-grown and left to ripen on the plant, is a fair sort, of easiest culture. Rooted slips, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

Smooth Cayenne. This is a favorite sort, without spines on the leaves, and is thus easily handled. Fruit large and exceedingly fine, yet a good shipper. Rooted plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Egyptian Queen. A favorite sort for home use, being rich and sweet, and easily grown. Produces many slips and suckers. Medium size; yellow flesh. Rooted plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

ANANASSA, continued.

Porto Rico (Trinidad). The largest sort grown commercially, frequently reaching 10 to 12 pounds each. Light flesh, very juicy, fair flavor. Always in demand for a show fruit. Rooted plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Sugar-loaf. Small to medium fruits; late ripening; flesh rich and sweet. Rooted plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

ANONA Cherimolia.* **CHERIMOYA**, or **JAMAICA APPLE**. A large, shrubby tree, bearing delicious fruits from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lbs. in weight; rough and scaly, on the outside, but full of a rich custard. Can be grown in South Florida and South California with slight protection. Our stock is grown from carefully selected, most delicious fruits. Pot-plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

A. muricata.** **SOUR SOP**. A large, green, prickly fruit, 1 to 5 lbs. in weight, containing a soft, white, juicy pulp. A favorite West Indian fruit, much used in making a cooling drink with sugar and ice water. Has beautiful glossy leaves, but is very tender. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

A. squamosa.* **SUGAR APPLE**, or **SWEET SOP**. The best known of all Anonas, and the earliest to bear from the seed. Fruits small but good, easily produced in South Florida and California with the slightest protection from frost. The fruits resemble miniature pineapples, minus the crowns. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

CARICA papaya.* **PAPAW**, or **MELON PAPAW**. A magnificent plant after the style of the well-known castor-bean, having 7 lobed leaves, palmate and terminal like a palm. This plant is dicecious, and it is impossible to select the female from the male seedlings until they bloom. We have seen a tree the past summer, apparently a male, but full of fruit! The fruit is from 6 to 12 inches long and 4 or more inches thick, somewhat like a muskmelon. Green fruit is cooked like a turnip. The juice of the fruit, or the macerated leaves, if rubbed on animal flesh, make it very tender. It is best to roll the meat and leaves together for a few hours. Pot-plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

CARISSA Arduina.* **AMATUNGULA**, or **MARTZGULA** of Natal. A choice evergreen shrub, rather hardy, with thick, camellia-like leaves; very glossy. Flowers are large, fragrant, white, and borne profusely. The fruit is dark red, 1 to $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, resembling in flavor red raspberries, and having a papery skin and few small seeds. A fine pot shrub. Well worthy extensive planting in South Florida and California. The English pronounce it unsurpassed for jam making. Good pot-plants, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

CASIMIROA edulis.* **WHITE SAPOTA** of Mexico and Central America. The fruits are about the size of a Mandarin orange, and of a delicious, peach-like taste. Undoubtedly will thrive in South Florida. A good subject for growth under the fruit sheds now becoming common. Pot-grown plants, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

CHRYSOPHYLLUM Cainito.** **STAR APPLE**. A handsome tree, 15 to 25 feet high, evergreen, bearing fruits $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter, of peculiar though agreeable flavor. Leaves are pointed, 4 or 5 inches long, dark green above, silvery brown beneath, and very handsome. Fruits are purple or green. Fine plants, pot-grown, 20 cts. and 30 cts. each, \$2 and \$3 per doz.

COCOS nucifera.** **COCOANUT**. See Palms and Cycads.

COCCOLOBA uvifera.* **SEA GRAPE**, or **SHORE GRAPE** of the West Indies. A low, bushy tree, with roundish leaves, having prominent red veins, making an elegant appearance. Charles Kingsley de-

scribes it as being the most beautiful broad-leaved plant he had ever seen. Of scrambling habit, bearing spires of purplish red fruits about the size of ordinary grapes, of pleasant flavor. Seeds large. Fine plants, 20 cts. and 25 cts each.

CUPANIA sapida.** **AKEE TREE** of West Africa, but now naturalized in the West Indies. The rich red fruits are considered poisonous when raw, but are wholesome when cooked. Tree attains a height of 30 feet, and has large, compound leaves. Fine pot plants, 25 cts. and 40 cts. each.

EUCENIA Brasilensis.* **BRAZIL CHERRY**, closely allied to *E. Micheli*. A very handsome, small-leaved evergreen of neat habit. Fruits are delicious scarlet drupes. Strong pot-plants, 50c ea.

E. Jambos.** **ROSE-APPLE**, or **JAMROSADE**. A quick-growing tree, reaching a height of 25 to 30 feet; evergreen, with leaves resembling the oleander in shape and size. New growth is wine-colored. Flowers large, creamy white, followed by white or yellowish fruits $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches thick, with occasionally a tinge of blush-pink on one side. Fruit is rose-scented; has the flavor of an apricot. Makes the finest jelly. 20 cts. and 30 cts. each.

E. Micheli.*** See Semi-Tropical Fruit Plants.

E., from Costa Rica.** "Fruits $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; yellow, quite soft, with pronounced strawberry flavor; sour, but of fine taste; makes the finest preserves, alone or with guavas; is very prolific." New; 1898 introduction. Nice pot-plants, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

FICUS glomerata.** **CLUSTER FIG**. East Indies and Queensland. In India the fruit is eaten both raw and stewed, while the leaves are used for fodder for cattle. It is a very quick-growing tree, evergreen, and worth planting as a shade tree in extreme South Florida or California. Large plants, 40 cts. each.

F. aurea.* Our native **RUBBER TREE**, or **WILD FIG**. Known only in Florida. A choice ornamental tree, with glossy leaves, smaller than *F. elastica*, but of fine form. Fruit is small, but very good. The tree is a very rapid grower, and a handsome decorative plant for the florist. Strong plants, 25c. each.

F., from Costa Rica.** Another valuable introduction of the past year. "This is our best native Fig; tree fine-branched, similar to a live oak, but denser; bears continuously through the year one crop after the other of small Figs, size of blackberries; violet-black, juicy, acid, sweet, good flavored." A grand thing for extreme South Florida and Southern California. Nice plants, pot-grown, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

GREWIA denticulata. Resembles a mulberry in growth, and bears enormous quantities of acid drupes, about the size of cranberries; used for pickling. 50 cts. each.

QUILIELMA speciosa.** **PEACH PALM**. See Palms and Cycads.

HIBISCUS Sabdariffa.*** **JAMAICA SORREL**. An annual of quick growth, attaining under ordinary care in Florida and California 6 feet in height. It furnishes a great abundance of fleshy red calyxes during late autumn and winter, which resemble in taste the cranberry. The green seed-pod is uneatable. The calyxes are excellent for sauce or jelly. Ready in late spring only, at 10 cts. each, 25 cts. for 3, 50 cts. per doz.

MANGIFERA Indica.* **MANGO**. One of the most delicious and valuable of Indian fruits; this has proved adapted to our sandy soil, and does remarkably well. Hard freezes, of course, will kill the tree back to the roots, when the trunk should be cut back at once to sound, live wood. There is a possibility of an occasional cold winter only, and we advise their planting on well protected lands all

MANGIFERA Indica, continued.

over South Florida. The best soil is high, well-drained, sandy land, suitable for the orange, but this tree thrives on black-jack, scrub, and spruce-pine lands, where most other trees are a failure. Any good fertilizer will make the tree grow, but for fruiting use plenty of ashes or sulphate of potash beside the usual manure. The tree is very handsome, having long, linear leaves 6 or more inches in length, with wine-colored new growth. Flowers are produced in spring at ends of the branches, inconspicuously, and the fruit is produced on healthy trees in great abundance. It is a tree quite easily fruited under glass or other plant houses, either in tubs or the open ground. The culture is so easy, and the fine varieties we offer are so very desirable, that we hope no South Florida home will be without Mango trees. The following are excellent sorts:

Common. Selected from the best fruits. Large, kidney shaped, green, usually with red cheek and yellowish-flesh. Delicious. One of the best for canning or cooking, as it has an agreeable acid. Good pot-grown trees, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

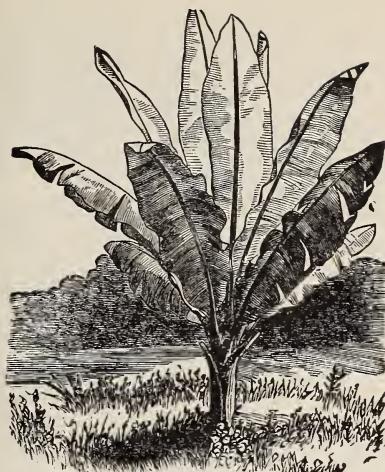
Cole. From Jamaica. Nearly round, averaging 3 inches long. "It has a peculiar, spicy flavor, distinct from any Mango I ever tasted. Very good, but inferior to Long." 1-year-old, in pots, 30 cts. each; 2-year-old, 40 cts.

Black. Also from Jamaica. Rather short, pointed fruit, larger than Cole. Very rich and sweet. Green skin. 1-year, 30 cts. each; 2-year, 40 cts. each.

No. II. One of the best grown. Originally from the South Sea Islands via Jamaica, it is now grown all over the West Indies. Large, round, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds weight; bright yellow skin; small seed. We grow this in large supply. A good shipping sort. Strong 2 year-old, 30 cts. each; 3-year-old, 40 cts. each; smaller, 1-year, 25 cts. each.

MELICOCCA Bijuga.* SPANISH LIME, or GINEP. A West Indian tree, with peculiar compound leaves with winged petioles, much resembling those of *Sapindus saponaria*. Of slow growth, but attains a height of 30 feet. Can be fruited in a tub. It produces a yellow, plum-like fruit, with a very pleasant grape flavor. The seed can be roasted and eaten like the chestnut. Bears profusely. Pot-plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

MUSA. The BANANA. This is one of the grandest decorative fruit-plants known. A plant that is grown throughout the tropics, bearing in lavish profusion most delicious fruit. At the present day the fruit is found in nearly every market in the world, no matter, seemingly, how distant from the tropics. The plant is already being grown to a



Young Banana Plant.

limited degree in northern climates, and well it may, as it is as easily raised as the well-known canna, and the tropical effect of its growth is remarkably grand. With leaves often 2 feet wide and 8 feet long, it is destined to be largely planted on lawns. Young plants may be started at any season of the year, provided they are kept in sufficient heat—say not less than 70° by day, and 60° or 65° by night. The best time, however, is early spring, when they should be started in pots, and then, when warm weather comes, planted out. Or, plants may be transplanted directly from the nurseries, if the prevailing weather is suitable. Larger plants will be sent by express or freight than can possibly be mailed, as the roots are bulbous.

M. Cavendishii.* CAVENDISH, or DWARF. Stands but little chilling; smaller than other sorts; can be protected readily. Best for low greenhouses or plant sheds. Fruit small, immense bunches, yellow. Strong suckers, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

M. orientum.*** HART'S CHOICE, or LADY-FINGER. Of moderate size, stalks and midribs tinged red, and stands considerable cold—not actual freezing, but low temperature. If leaves are frosted off, only the stalk usually survives, and continues growing afterward. Fruit is a clear yellow; skin soft and thin; flesh firm, yet melting and buttery in texture, with unsurpassed fruity flavor. A first-class sort, and in demand. Strong suckers, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

M. paradisiaca, var. sapientum.*** The HORSE, or ORINOCO (*El Bobo*). The hardiest and commonest sort in Florida. Plant of large size, with dark green leaves. Fruit large, like a plantain; yellow; medium bunches. A good sort for cooking; especially fine if baked dry, like a potato. Excellent served with sugar and cream. Very robust and easily grown. Strong suckers, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Baracoa, or Red Jamaica.* The large red Banana of commerce; largely grown in Cuba and Jamaica. Rather tender, large sort, leaves noticeably tinged with red. One of the most magnificent sorts for decorative planting. Reaches 20 feet in height. Strong plants, 50 cts each.

Large Fig.** Somewhat like Hart's Choice, but darker fruit; of excellent quality. Leaves dark green, edges tinged black. Plant of large size, vigorous in growth. Strong suckers, 75 cts. each.

Martinique.*** The ordinary Banana of commerce, grown largely in the West Indies, Mexico and Central America. Bunches very large; fruits



Mango.

MUSA, Martinique, continued.

long, yellow, good quality. Fine shipping sort, as it can be cut quite green. Plant large and quite tender, standing but little cold. Not a sort for large planting in Florida. Strong suckers, 75 cts. each.

Cheue Chumpa Plantain,*** Our introduction from India. Plant of immense size, plain green. Fruit medium size; few seeds; used for cooking. Is very vigorous. Strong suckers, \$1 each.

PERSEA frigida,** The MOUNTAIN AVOCADO PEAR of Costa Rica. Fruits large and firmer in consistency than the ordinary Avocado Pear. The foliage is large and handsome, and of a velvety appearance. Rare; one of our 1899 introductions. \$1 each.

P. gratissima,** AVOCADO, or ALLIGATOR PEAR. Large brown or purple fruits, eaten in a variety of ways: with salt and pepper, vinegar and sugar, salad dressings, or for dessert with sugar and lemon-juice, or wine. Particularly nice breakfast fruit. Tree reaches a large size, and thrives best in well-drained situations. Pot-grown stock, 1-year-old, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Mexican,*** A variety from Coahuila, Mexico, having smaller fruits of very delicate flavor. Is reported as able to stand much more cold than the ordinary strain; urged for trial by our national pomologist. Described by our correspondent as being the most delicious of all Avocados. Pot-grown, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

PHYLLANTHUS emblica,** EMBLIC MYROBOLAN. A tree from India and Burma. The fruit is of the size of a small Damson plum, used both raw and preserved. A magnificently beautiful plant, with long, willowy growths clothed with delicate compound, mimosa-like leaves. New growth is of a lovely bronze-red color. Very choice for decorative effect. 50 cts. each.

PSIDIUM Guaiava,*** (Also 1*.) The COMMON GUAVA, the famous jelly producer, including both round and pear-shaped fruits; pink, yellow and white-fleshed. From selected fruit, our trees will produce excellent results. We have a fine stock of 1-year trees in 2-inch pots, at 10 cts. each, 85 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100; 2-year, in 3-inch pots, strong, at 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100.

Following are listed some grand new selections from the common type of Guava, especially recommended by our collector in Jamaica. Special price made for quantity.

Extra Pink,** High-flavored, thin-fleshed, juicy, good size; smooth, delicate skin; quality best. Pot-grown ready after February 1st. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Medium Smooth, Round Pink,*** Same price as preceding.

Large Rough Pink,*** Extra fine. Oval-fruited; large size; very thick, firm flesh. Same price as Extra Pink.

Large Smooth White,*** Oval; extra fine. Much like Extra Pink, except in color of flesh. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Large Rough White,*** Round, fair quality, especially recommended for its thick, meaty flesh. Fine dessert sort. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

"Sour Cuisaro",*** This is the largest native Psidium of Central America, forming quite a good-sized tree. The fruits are small, acid, of a strawberry flavor. This may possibly prove as hardy as the Cattley guava, but as yet we do not know. Young pot-plants (introduction of 1899), 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

P. Guineense,** GUINEA GUAVA. Shrub, 8 to 10 feet high. Fruit much larger than we supposed from the botanical description; light-colored flesh, and exceedingly thick-meated. Few seeds. Very sweet, and fine for canning. Fine pot-grown plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Calcutta Apple Guava,*** A variety of *P. pomiferum*, of our introduction from India. Fruits small, yellow, hard and acid. The best sort for jelly making, and bears abundantly, even in the winter. A desirable sort, and should be planted largely. A money maker. Strong plants, in pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

RHEEDIA edulis,* MOUNTAIN PLUM of Costa Rica. This is nearly related to the Mangosteen of the East Indies, and is said to bear delicious plum-like fruits, of a subacid taste. A new introduction of 1899. Pot-plants, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

TAMARINDUS Indica,* TAMARIND. A beautiful tree, with delicate, acacia-like foliage, and small, pinkish white flowers, followed by pods enclosing a pleasant acid pulp; much used, preserved in sugar or syrup, as a basis of a cooling drink, and medicinally. A graceful tree for the window or conservatory. Fine pot-plants, 20 cts. to 40 cts. each, \$2 to \$4 per doz.

TERMINALIA catappa,** TROPICAL ALMOND. "With its flat stages of large, smooth leaves, and oily, eatable seeds in an almond-like husk, is not an almond at all, or any kin thereto." Deciduous, the leaves turning brilliant red and orange in the autumn, and reaching 60 or more feet in height. Strong, pot-grown trees, 3-year-old, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

TRIPHASIA trifoliata,* "BERGAMOT," or "LIME-BERRY." A spiny shrub, nearly related to the orange, having small trifoliate leaves, somewhat like *Citrus trifoliata*, but with small thorns. It is only a dwarf shrub, and produces an abundance of red berries, from $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, and oblong in shape. The fruit is agreeable, and is delicious when preserved. Will stand considerable frost if protected from the sun. Fine pot-plants, 15 and 20 inches high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

T. monophylla,* Native of the Island of Timor. Berries are black, and leaves simple. Has fruited at Sanford, Fla. Rare. Fine plants, 50 cts. each.

COLLECTIONS OF TROPICAL FRUIT PLANTS.

We make up collections of the foregoing plants to suit the location of our customers, sending the most suitable in every case. For the northern conservatory we, of course, send the finest in appearance, and species that can thrive under adverse conditions. We do not confine ourselves to a set list, but choose for every applicant. If the customers will kindly state what sorts they already have, we will try not to duplicate them. This applies to all our collections.

No. 1. Six distinct sorts, postpaid, for \$1.

No. 2. Ten distinct sorts, very fine selection, \$2.

~~All~~ All Tropical Fruit Plants, with the exception of Musa and Ananassa, are pot-grown, making transplanting certain and easy. Set all the plants from pots 2 to 4 inches deeper than formerly, and never disturb the roots. Summer or spring planting we consider best for all climates.



Finest Citrus Fruits and "Yellow Jessamine" Flowers, as grown in South Florida.

II.

Semi-tropical and Temperate Fruit Trees and Plants.

Explanation of symbols for this section: ★, Hardy throughout the South. ★★, Adapted to coast regions where temperature seldom falls under 20° Fahr. ★★★, Most tender Semi-tropical sorts, not being able to withstand a lower temperature than 26° Fahr. without injury. D, Deciduous species. E, Evergreen.

CERATONIA siliqua.** E. ALGARROBA, CAROB-TREE, or ST. JOHN'S BREAD. A good-sized tree of South Europe and Mediterranean regions, producing large pods containing mucilage and saccharine matter, commonly used for feeding domestic animals, but in times of scarcity of food, also eaten by human beings. The "husks" of the "Prodigal Son" were doubtless these pods. Pot-plants, 50 cts. each.

CITRUS aurantium dulcis.* E. SWEET ORANGE. Our stock of this is extra fine, and in considerable supply. We grow the Orange on several varieties of stock, especially on the rough lemon and *Citrus trifoliata*. For South Florida and places most free from frost, we recommend the rough lemon; for frosty situations, and for the Gulf coast of West Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, we heartily recommend the use of the trifoliolate Orange as a stock. It increases the hardiness of more tender Citrus when they are budded or grafted upon it, and hence greatly extends the area that can produce these delicious and valuable fruits. It opens up a grand industry for this whole territory, which has previously been unable to grow the Orange. Our list of varieties is reduced to only the **very best**, and no one will make a mistake in planting these sorts. Prices of Sweet Orange trees, budded **low** on rough lemon or sour Orange stock, 2 to 3 ft. high, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$25 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$32 per 100; 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$38 per 100; 5 to 7 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz., \$50 per 100. Prices of trees on *C. trifoliata* stock,

mostly of bushy habit, although some varieties are stake-trained, 1 to 2 ft. high, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$25 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$32 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$38 per 100.

☞ See Rule 8, page 3, for Special Reductions.

Bessie. A comparatively new sort; very late; of best quality. Originated by the late Dudley Adams, of Tangerine, Fla. Said to be equal to Tardiff as a keeper, and of even better quality; thorny. Grown on rough lemon and sour roots.

Centennial (Hart's Pet). One of the best. Native. Rather early, and yet holds its juice in perfection longer than other sorts. Good grower and bearer. Thorny. On rough lemon and sour.

Everbearing. A valuable sort, which greatly extends our orange season. Tree blooms twice or three times during the year. Fruit slightly oblong, not of first quality. On trifoliata roots only.

Early Oblong. Fruit of medium size, round to oblong in shape. Is really sweet in September, and can be eaten before any other variety is fit. On trifoliata only.

Foster. A selected native sort, most nearly resembling "Pineapple" Orange in flavor. Rather early, and a heavy bearer; vigorous. On trifoliata only.

Homosassa. Type of the best Florida Orange. Medium size, moderately early, delicious flavor, and tender pulp. Heavy bearer. Not very thorny. On trifoliata only.



Six Months Old Buds of Orange Trees on Rough Lemon Roots.

CITRUS, continued.

Jaffa. Imported from Syria. Medium to late ripening. Thornless. Very heavy and rich, almost totally seedless. A grand sort, and heavy cropper. On rough lemon and sour.

Majorca. The best and most prolific imported Orange we offer; tree thornless, fair grower, and fruit seedless, of a distinct aromatic odor. On rough lemon and sour.

Parson Brown. Early sort, rarely of best quality, but on proper soil, with proper fertilizer, a good flavored fruit. Size medium. On trifoliata only.

Ruby. A blood Orange of fine quality. Almost thornless. A good grower and heavy bearer. The favorite Blood Orange. On rough lemon, sour orange and trifoliata roots.

Tardiff (Hart's Late). Medium size, very heavy Orange, keeping until July, or even later. The standard late variety. Is but moderately thorny, and a good grower; a good bearer. This and Bessie are of special value for South Florida and West India Islands. Grown on rough lemon, sour orange and trifoliata.

Washington Navel. But slightly thorny. Imported from Brazil. Fruit exceedingly large, with characteristic navel mark at blossom end. Seedless, and of tender, melting quality. A shy bearer usually, except when grown on rough lemon roots. This is claimed to cause it to bear abundantly; if it fails to set fruit, the tree should be girdled almost around its trunk (say nine-tenths of its circumference) by a saw, merely cutting through the bark, the middle of December. Trees on rough lemon available after September 15, 1900. Those on trifoliata now ready.

~~100~~ BUD-WOOD of all sorts of Citrus trees, standard Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Pomelos, etc., 10 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$5 per 1,000, postpaid. New or rare sorts, 15 and 20 cts. per doz., \$1 to \$1.50 per 100.

Send for lists, issued at intervals during the year, of our stock for Fall of 1900. It will vary somewhat from this list.

CITRUS aurantium nobilis.** E. MANDARIN, or MANDARIN ORANGE. Not so large a tree as the Sweet Orange, bearing smaller fruit, usually flattened, and with fruit segments, as well as the skin, loosely adherent, thus being easily peeled. They are very dainty and delicious, and yet are as easily produced as other Citrus fruits. They are specially adapted for growth under glass, and are easily dwarfed by working on the trifoliata stock. Prices (except Oneco), same as for Sweet Orange.

China. WILLOW-LEAVED MANDARIN. Small, yellow skinned, very sweet and good. The oldest known sort. Prolific, and a good grower. On trifoliata only.

Dancy Tangierine. Larger than China; orange-red skin; fruit of best quality, not very seedy. On rough lemon and trifoliata.

Cleopatra. Smallest sized fruit and most seedy variety, but yet of excellent flavor, having the aroma of ripe raspberries. It is very late in ripening, and should not be eaten till spring. Most profuse bearer, and especially fine for a house plant, doing well in a pot or tub. On trifoliata only.

Oneco. Our new hybrid novelty. The growth and foliage somewhat resembles the Dancy Tangierine, but is more thorny yet. Has proved exceptionally hardy here, and we consider it the most hardy of all our citrus fruits. The fruit is somewhat larger and not so flat as China, but is almost identical in flavor, and has but half the quantity of seeds of this old variety. We deem it of sterling value, and a most promising new sort, of very vigorous habit. Prices, on trifoliata stock: 12 to 18 inches high, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.; 18 to 30 inches, 85 cts. each, \$8.50 per doz.; 30 to 48 inches, \$1 each, \$10 per doz. On seedling mandarin roots, staked, very nice: 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.; 3 to 4 feet, 85 cts. each, \$8.50 per doz.; 4 to 5 feet, \$1 each, \$10 per doz. Not over a dozen sold to one party, and no bud-wood for sale.

Satsuma. From Japan, where it is called Unshiu. Tree very low in habit, and having peculiar large leaves with prominent veins. Fruit is of fair

CITRUS, Satsuma, continued.

quality and very early, which makes it valuable for market; rather dark orange skin, rough; nearly seedless flesh, with very silky divisions. The tree grown on trifoliata stock is the hardiest known "Orange," and is specially recommended for the Gulf states.

CITRUS Japonica.*** E. KUMQUAT, or KIN KAN of Japan. A small fruit about $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 inch in diameter, much used by the orientals for preserving; this has grown to be very popular, and the fruit has brought high prices wherever offered. The tree is a pretty foliaged one, dwarf in habit. The peculiarity of sweet skin and rather bitter flesh distinguishes the species from other Oranges. Especially suitable for pot culture.

Round. This is like a miniature orange. Tree has a few short thorns. Grown on rough lemon only. Nice little trees (will bloom this year), 40 cts. each.

Oblong. This is the common variety. Both sorts are edible raw, without peeling, but are most delicious when preserved. This is thornless. Grown on trifoliata stock, strong and bushy, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

CITRUS limonum.*** E. LEMON. Of the great number of good varieties, we consider the following unexcelled. We grow them from cuttings, and also bud on trifoliata and rough lemon stocks.

Genoa. As fine a Lemon as is grown anywhere. In California this sort is called Eureka. Price, on rough lemon and trifoliata stock, same as sweet orange. Prices, on own roots, from cuttings: 2 to 3 feet high, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.; 3 to 4 feet, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$32 per 100; 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$38 per 100.

This is very fruitful when grown from cuttings, and if the tree is frosted it will readily come true again without rebudding. Valuable for pot culture also. A fine plant for the house, as the Lemon bears abundantly in a small size, and can be fruited quickly. Flowers are pinkish white, scented and handsome.

CITRUS limetta.*** E. The LIME. Fruit usually acid, like the lemon.

Sour Rangpur. The "MANDARIN LIME." Resembles a mandarin closely, and has loosely adherent sections and skin. Fruit has the finest acid and a fine flavor, entirely distinct from any other Lime. Color of skin orange-red, like the Dancy Tangierine. Tree resembles in growth the rough lemon. Is harder than common Limes, and may be grown as far north as the lemon, or some sweet oranges. On trifoliata only, same prices as sweet orange.

CITRUS medica cedra.*** E. CITRON. Widely known over the whole earth as a preserve. The fruits are large, from 2 to 5 pounds in weight, with a very thick inner skin. This is the part which is preserved.

Common Citron. Has been grown here for years. Makes a good preserve, and is a strong-growing bush. 2 to 3 ft., 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Corsican Citron. Imported from Corsica by the Department of Agriculture. This is claimed to be the particular sort from which the finest imported Citron peel is made. On rough lemon and seedling mandarin stock, same prices as sweet orange on rough lemon.

CITRUS pomelanus (Decumana).** E. POMELO, or GRAPE-FRUIT. This latter name was given it from its habit of bearing in large clusters. A most delicious fruit, rapidly being known in all markets. Fruit in most cases, much larger than oranges, pale yellow, and having slightly bitter pulp. Extremely wholesome. On a warm day, a

Pomelo nicely cooled, cut in two crosswise with a sharp knife, liberally sprinkled with white sugar, and eaten with a dessert spoon, is very acceptable to most palates. Prices same as sweet orange trees.

Pernambuco. A fine late sort from South America. Good grower; heavy bearer, with short thorns. Medium to large size. The finest general market sort we have seen. On seedling pomelo (same price as sweet orange on rough lemon) and trifoliata.

Royal. Fruit small to medium, with little of the bitter principle, hence can be eaten out of hand. Moderately early to ripen. Fine grower and good bearer. Trees on rough lemon and trifoliata.

Tresca. This is a beautiful variety from the Bahamas, having rose-colored pulp, and destined to prove a great market fruit. It is a handsome-growing variety and a fair bearer. Quality is very fine. Trees on rough lemon only.

CITRUS trifoliata.* D. The hardy Japanese citrus, which has proved to be a valuable stock for fine orange and other citrus. Is an excellent hedge tree; dwarf, and very thorny. Should be grown on good soil, 2 feet apart in the hedge. Deciduous, the stems remaining for years vivid green, and holding its yellow wrinkled fruit on for a long time; it is a pretty object in the late autumn and winter. Flowers are large, white, but thin, and with no stems, being borne in profusion along the twig much like crab apple blossoms, and appearing before the leaves, usually. The tree is hardy as far north as Tennessee, and perhaps farther. Will stand much drought. 3-year-old seedlings, 12 to 18 inches high, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100; 18 to 36 inches, 15c. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$10 per 100.

When Citrus trees are ordered sent by mail, we select smaller trees than for express or freight, but of good size and well rooted. We can please you in these trees, whether you live in Washington or Maine, as they travel safely under our sure mode of packing. We will send four nice little Citrus trees, all budded stock, different sorts, Orange, Pomelo, Mandarin, etc., for \$1, postage paid. Same collection by express, in larger size, at same price.

DIOSPYROS Kaki.* D. JAPAN PERSIMMON. A hardy deciduous tree of small size, bearing quantities of pointed or tomato-shaped fruits, usually red or orange in color, ripening during the autumn. The early sorts commence ripening in September, and the late ones may be gathered and kept indoors till January. The flavor is somewhat like that of a fig, and also like that of the apricot, and is delicious. As a market fruit, it is beginning to get quite prominent. The Japanese and Chinese dry this fruit, in which state it is considered as fine as the fig. They are all grafted on the native Virginia Persimmon, and have fair roots. Should be set in December and January here.

Hyakume. Very large and somewhat flattened at the ends; flesh dark, crisp and meaty; keeps well, and tree is very prolific. The fruits vary, and occasionally one is noticed with a pointed end.

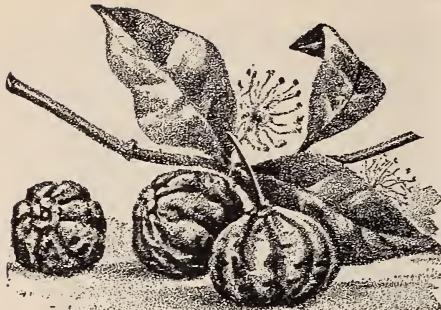
Triumph. "Medium; tomato-shaped; skin yellow; flesh yellow; generally has a few seeds; very productive; quality of the best. Commences to ripen in September, and continues till November."

Yeddo-ichi. Large, oblate, with slight depression at flower end. Skin dark red; flesh dark and seedy; quality rich. A good bearer.

Yemon. Large, flat, tomato shaped, somewhat four-sided; flesh yellow and usually seedless; quality very fine. A favorite sort.

Zengi. Smallest fruit of all; round, with reddish yellow skin. Flesh dark and seedy. One of the earliest to ripen, and may be eaten while still hard. The other sorts must be as soft as jelly before eating.

Trees are not mailable. Price for standards, 4 feet, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$25 per 100.



Surinam Cherry. (*Eugenia Micheli*.)

ERIOBOTRYA Japonica.** E. LOQUAT, or MEDLAR, or "JAPAN PLUM." A most valuable winter and spring-ripening fruit; yellow, with a very agreeable plum flavor. The tree is a magnificent-foliated evergreen, bearing usually three crops of flowers (scented) and fruit during the season. It reaches a height of about 15 feet, and should be planted on well-drained soil, and never plowed; a light hoeing and mulching are best. This is a grand house-plant, as it resists drought, dust, gas, etc., and forms a fine little tree quickly. Fine pot-grown plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz. Larger (about 2 feet high), 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. From open ground, 10 to 15 inches high, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; 15 to 20 inches, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 20 to 30 inches, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

EUCENIA Micheli.*** E. SURINAM CHERRY, or CAYENNE CHERRY. This is a valuable shrub for Florida and South California, as it withstands considerable frost, and produces quantities of luscious, cherry-like fruits, about an inch in diameter, or larger, bright red, agreeably acid. Makes the finest jelly. The shrub is evergreen, with glossy leaves, and is a handsome pot shrub, bearing in a small size readily. A good house plant. For open-air growing, the plants may be set 6 or 8 feet apart. We have a large stock of pot-grown plants, and offer them very low, 15 to 18 inches high, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 18 to 30 inches, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

FICUS Carica.* D. The FIG. This is one of the most delicious and healthful fruits that can be grown in the South, but is sadly neglected. Will give best results in a dry and rich location. Fertilize liberally with ashes or potash, to avoid attacks of the root-knot. In transplanting, see that sufficient top and roots are pruned; the top should be cut almost to the ground (leave 6 inches or a foot of stem), and the fibrous roots shortened-in closely. Treated this way, it will invariably grow off well.

Blue. Large-sized, purplish fruit; shy bearer, and but fair quality. A good sort for canning, being very handsome.

Lemon. White, with pinkish pulp. Fair size and quality.

Celestial, or Sugar. Small, brown, and very sweet. The favorite sort in the South. Finest for preserving, or eating with sugar and cream. Best sort for pot culture, under glass.

Brown Turkey. Large brown Fig of fine quality. Has been confounded with Celestial, but is much larger than that sort.

~~Price of any sort, 12 inches or over, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 18 to 24 inches, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.~~

HICKORIA pecan.* D. PECAN. Fine seedling trees from specially selected Paper-shell nuts, 1-year-old, very strong, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 2-year-old, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Grafted Pecans of two leading sorts of largest size and best flavor (thin-shelled), \$1 each, \$10 per doz. (The sorts are *Stuart* and *Columbian*.)

MORUS alba Chinensis.* D. THE CHINESE MULBERRY. The earliest sort to ripen, and of excellent quality. Fruit medium size, borne in great profusion. A splendid sort for poultry, hogs, or silk-worms; very vigorous. Fine 1-year trees, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

French. A magnificent variety, with large, handsome leaves; tree of large size and good form, making a fine street or shade tree. Fruit of large size, best quality, late to ripen, and lasting several weeks; this is probably the best sort for the extreme South. It ripens after the Chinese has gone, lengthening out the season through two or three months. Very heavy bearer. Fine 1-year trees, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

MYRTUS tomentosus.*** E. DOWNTY MYRTLE. An Indian shrub; evergreen, with fine, broad, glossy leaves of great beauty. Flowers, borne through several weeks in greatest abundance, are a lovely shade of pink, and larger than those of the peach. They resemble small, single roses. The fruit is small, with a raspberry flavor, produced in quantity, and ripens for weeks, commencing in late summer. Reaches a height of 6 or more feet. Nice pot-plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

OLEA Europaea.** E. OLIVE. The Olive is so well known that we do not need to describe it, further than to say that it is hardy over the Lower South, and is a handsome evergreen, bushy tree, with grey-green leaves. It has not borne much fruit as yet in Florida, although doing well in South Georgia and along the Gulf coast. The tree grows thrifly in any soil not too wet. Evidently the tree needs lime and potash to make it bear. Hardier than the sweet orange.

Manzanillo. A sort greatly prized in California, and considered one of the best for pickling. Good trees, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Nevadillo Blanco. Spanish variety, especially valuable for oil, although good for pickling also. Fruit broad and ovate, an inch long. Good trees, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. Larger, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

OPUNTIA Ficus Indica.** E. INDIAN FIG CACTUS, resembling the common "Prickly Pear," but with scarcely any thorns, and of an enormous size. The plant is frequently 8 to 10 feet high, and bears quantities of oblong fruits, lemon colored, of a pleasant acid taste. Large cuttings, 30 cts. each.

PRUNUS triflora.* D. ORIENTAL PLUM. This strain of fine Plums is working a revolution in Plum culture in the South. With a proper selection, fruit may be gathered from June to September. We propagate only on Marianna stock, which never sprouts from the roots. Trees should be set from November till February. In extreme South Florida these do not bear well, but grow well on good dry soil. Along the Gulf and up to the Ohio River these are the coming fruits.

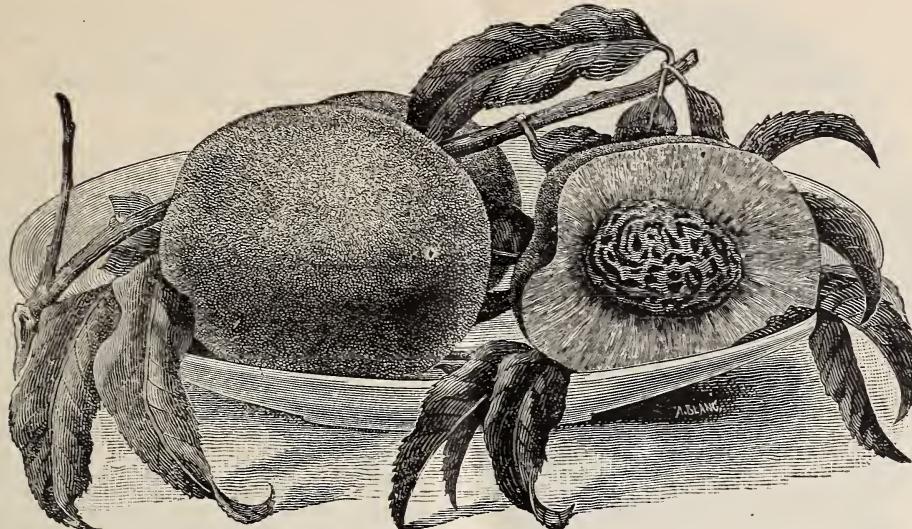
Berckmans, or Sweet Botan. Large, round, with purplish green skin; flesh yellowish and firm, ripening June 15 to July 5.

Kelsey. The oldest and best-known sort, ripening quite late, from July 15 to end of August. Fruit large, greenish yellow; pit small. A heavy bearer, and one of the best; also excellent for drying.

Burbank. Smaller fruit than Kelsey; color cherry-red; flesh deep yellow, firm and meaty; clingstone. Maturity middle to last of July.

Abundance. Large, round, pointed apex; skin yellow, washed carmine and purple; flesh yellow, of apricot flavor. Largely planted. June 15 to July 5.

Satsuma, or Blood Plum. Large; skin dark, purplish red, mottled with bluish bloom; shape globular, or with a sharp point; flesh firm, juicy, dark red, well flavored. Tree vigorous, prolific; fruit particularly well adapted to preserving. Matures earlier than Kelsey—about July 1 to 10.



Red Ceylon Peach.

PRUNUS triflora, continued.

Wickson. A grand new sort originated by Luther Burbank, of California. Fruit very large, waxy white when half grown, when the color changes to pink and finally to dark purple. Flesh firm, yellow, juicy, high flavored. Clingstone. Quality best.

Price of Plums, any sort, standard trees on plum (Marianna) roots, 4 to 5 feet, very fine, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100 (not mailable).

PRUNUS Persica.* D. The PEACH. The Persian type does not succeed in Florida, but from the more newly introduced Chinese varieties general success is had. The Peach delights in rich, well-drained soil, and in constant cultivation during the growing season. The following are the best for Florida:

Angel. Large; skin yellow, washed with red; flesh white and of exquisite flavor, entirely free of noyau flavor. Ripens in June.

Bidwell's Early. A seedling of Peen-to, with creamy white skin, washed carmine; clingstone. Matures with the Peen-to.

Jewel. Almost identical with Waldo, but ripens a week or ten days earlier. Very favorable reports have been received from growers of this fruit during the past season. A fine acquisition for market.

Oviedo. An excellent new Peach of medium size, highly colored; flesh light; freestone. Ripens early in July.

Peen-to. Flat Peach of China. The pioneer of this strain of Peach, and delicious in quality if well grown. If not fertilized properly, or if attacked by root-knot, the fruit is quite bitter. Ripens very early.

Red Ceylon. Our introduction from Ceylon. A fair-sized fruit, blood-red around the pit; skin greenish, with a red overcast; a perfect freestone, with fine acid flavor, making it the best of all for cooking and canning. It is excellent for the table when dead ripe. Bears tremendously, and never has a touch of noyau flavor. Early.

Waldo. An early Peach, supposed to be a hybrid of Peen-to and Honey. Medium size, handsome and best quality; freestone. Ripens with Peen-to.

Prices of fine, medium-sized trees, 3 to 4 feet (all sorts), 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100; 2 to 3 feet, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100. Latter size can be mailed.

PYRUS communis.* D. The PEAR. The only sorts of Pears which are a success in South Florida are the following:

Cincinni. New. A Sand Pear about the same type as Kieffer. Very large size, rough appearance; quality much like Kieffer. This originated in South Florida, and is said to succeed farther South than other sorts.

Le Conte. Matures in July and August. Tree never bears before 5 years of age. Fruit medium to large, yellow flesh. If gathered just before turning yellow on the tree, and ripened in a dark room, it is of splendid flavor, juicy and delicious. Quality is impaired by leaving on the tree too long.

Kieffer. Bears young and very abundantly; fruits are large and do not get soft to be eatable out of hand in Florida. Fine for cooking in every form. Lasts for many weeks. Ripens late.

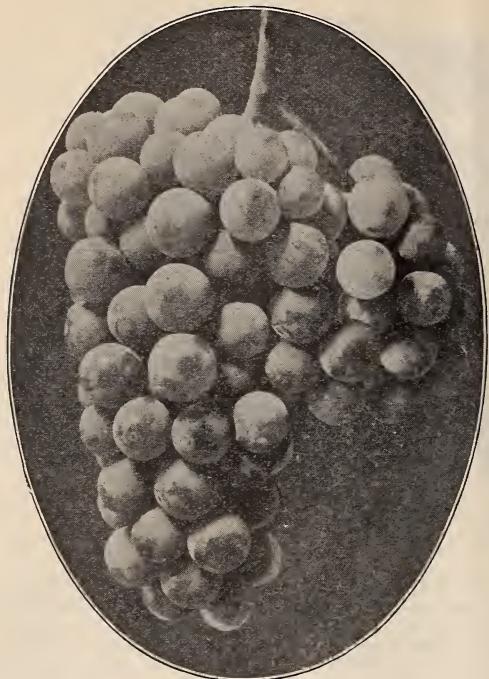
Prices of Pear trees: Standard size, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18 per 100. Not mailable.

PSIDIUM Cattleyanum.* E. CATTLEY GUAVA. This is quite a hardy species, with beautiful camellia-like, glossy leaves, evergreen, and producing immense quantities of red, acid fruits, averaging an inch thick. Makes very fine jelly. Should be set about 6 or 8 feet apart in open ground in South Florida and California, or along the Gulf coast, in protected places. We have very fine plants, pot-grown, 12 to 16 inches high, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100; 18 to 30 inches, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100.

P. lucidum.* E. The hardy YELLOW, or CHINESE GUAVA. A fruit resembling the Cattley, except that it is yellow and sweeter. Bush is not so tall in growth, but has almost as handsome leaves. Both species bear abundantly, and are fine plants for pot culture. Will thrive in poor soil. Fine plants, pot-grown, 2 to 3 feet high, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100.



Cattley Guava.



Niagara Grape.

PUNICA granatum.* D. POMEGRANATE. This is a famous fruit from Palestine, which does well in the South everywhere. A large bush, deciduous, with small leaves, handsome orange-red flowers, and fruits the size of oranges, ripening in late summer and autumn. The shrub is worthy a place in ornamental grounds. A good tub plant.

Spanish Ruby, or Purple-seeded. One of the best, bearing large, handsome fruits. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Paper Shell. From California. A good sort, with medium sized fruit. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

 The majority of plants and trees named in this department should be set in the winter, and not later than March 1. Citrus trees, pot-grown Loquats, Eugenias, Myrtus, Opuntia, and Psidiums may be set at any convenient time. For Special Collection offer, see end of Citrus.

 Do not fail to read our rules of business, in front part of Catalogue. It is to your interest to read it all carefully, especially as to Special Reductions.

FAVORABLE COMMENTS FROM FOREIGN PATRONS.

I am much pleased with the plants, and particularly the collection of tropical fruits, which I could not myself have chosen more to my liking. The whole shipment is wonderfully good and cheap.—ALEJANDRO VELÁS, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Plants came in good order, and I am much obliged.—REV. ROBERT FREW, British Columbia, Canada.

The trees I procured from you gave me every satisfaction, and I should like to keep posted to date as to what new or improved varieties of fruits, etc., you have to offer.—W. C. BERRIDGE, Tauranga, New Zealand.

The plants and trees came safely to hand.—E. W. JORDAN, Honolulu, H. I.

Orange trees and plants received in good order.—ALBERT R. LANGWITH, Havana, Cuba.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMENTS.

I was both astonished and delighted by the plants received from you the other day. Accustomed to the tiny specimens sent out by florists of this latitude for the same money, I could scarcely believe my eyes.—MISS S. L. LEE, Washington, D. C.

I am more than pleased with the plants you sent me. I thank you for them, and also for the extra plants, which I did not expect to receive.—MISS M. AARON, Stockton, California.

The ferns ordered of you arrived in fine condition.—RICHARD F. BARKER, Bellows Falls, Vermont.

Saharanpur Red. A strain from Northwest Province of India. Very excellent and meaty sort. Prolific. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Common Sweet. The ordinary strain. Good stock, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

RUBUS flavus.* E. YELLOW RASPBERRY. From the Himalaya Mountains. Has proved to be the only Raspberry that will thrive in Florida. Is an immense, large bush, growing to 10 feet high. Fruit is borne in clusters, and is yellow; of ordinary size. Quality very good. It is quite hardy, having stood all our cold weather the past eight years except the freeze of '95. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

R. trivialis.* E. The TRAILING DEWBERRY. Our strain, the "Manatee," has proved to be one of the best throughout the whole South, and even in California. In cultivation, plant on dry soils, and mulch. It can be trained on a wire trellis very readily. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

R. acutissimum.* E. NATIVE BLACKBERRY. We have a strain of very fine, large sized fruits, that seldom fail to produce abundantly every spring here. Drought only prevents a sure crop, and this can be obviated by irrigation. We confidently predict for this perfect success in Florida, and in the South, where the northern sorts do not flourish. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

VITIS.* D. The GRAPE. Of the endless varieties of bunch Grapes, few do really well in South Florida beyond the following:

Niagara, Diamond and Herbemont. Strong 1-year vines, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$8 per 100.

V. rotundifolia. MUSCADINE TYPE. This is by far the best type of Grape for Florida and the Gulf coast, as it seldom fails to bear a heavy crop of delicious fruit. It is the standby, and a very welcome one.

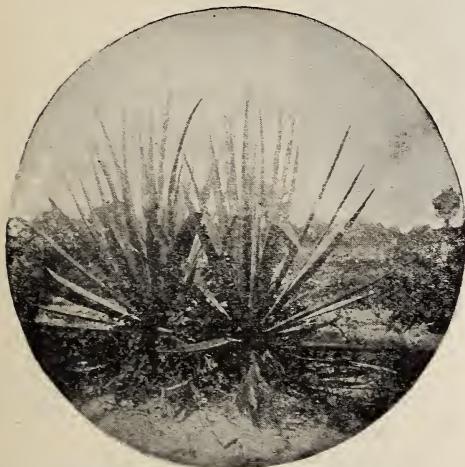
James. New. Berry very large, black, and of luscious flavor. The best yet. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Scuppernong. Light or amber when ripe; borne in small bunches; each individual Grape is large. This sort should be planted 20 or 30 feet apart, and trained on a high trellis or arbor. Don't prune. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

III.

Economical, Medicinal and Useful Trees and Plants.

Explanations of symbols and letters: ★, Hardy throughout Lower South, where the Olive may be grown. ★★, Semi-tropical, not being able to withstand a lower temperature than 26° Fahr. without injury. ★★★, Tropical; adapted only to extreme South Florida and California, or for greenhouse culture. E, Evergreen. D, Deciduous. S, Shrub, or small plant. T, Tree.



Agave rigidula, var. Sisalana (Sisal Hemp).

ACACIA Farnesiana.** E S T. The POPINAC. This is naturalized in Florida along the coast. A handsome, shrubby tree, with pretty yellow, scented flowers and dark green, pinnate leaves. Is a pretty plant for a tub. Fine plants, pot-grown, 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

ACAVE rigidula, var. Sisalana.*** E S. The SISAL HEMP. Native in Yucatan, this valuable fiber plant furnishes the finest fiber for rope, twine and coarse bagging. This plant was introduced to the Florida keys in 1838, by Dr. Perrine, and is now naturalized. There are thousands of acres of cheap lands available for the growth of this plant along Florida coasts, that only need a little capital to be made to yield a good income. Its growth and manufacture will undoubtedly soon be a feature of our industries. Its cultivation has attracted much attention in all English colonies; also Hawaii, Papua and Africa, in various parts. We have supplied hundreds of thousands of plants of the genuine variety, recommended by Kew Gardens. Fine plants, 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

AMOMUM cardamomum.** E S. The CARDAMON PLANT. Produces the Cardamom seeds of commerce. Has beautiful, thick, leathery leaves, and is a fine ornamental plant for the house. White flowers; leaves spicy. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; larger, 20 cts. each.

CÆSALPINIA sepiaria.*** E T. India. A magnificent yellow-flowered tree, with pinnate leaves, growing 50 feet high, and used for tall hedges. It furnishes a red dye-wood. A fine tree for extreme South Florida. 25 cts. each.

CAMELLIA Thea.* E S. TEA PLANT. Hardy evergreen bush, easily grown anywhere in the Lower South. One of the most valuable economic plants available for general cultivation. Our soils seem to suit it in a remarkable degree, and it will stand low temperatures, being hardier than the olive. All grades, classes and colors of Tea are made from this one species, the difference resulting from cultivation and modes of curing. 1-year plants, pot-grown, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

CASSIA fistula.*** E T. A handsome flowering tree from South Asia, with immense compound leaves. The long pods contain an aperient pulp of pleasant taste and of medicinal value. It is used in the manufacture of cake tobacco. 25 cts. each.

CEDRELA odorata.** E T. The CEDAR of Jamaica and South America. A large tree, furnishing very valuable lumber for building or furniture. The beautiful compound leaves resemble the pecan, and are evergreen. This we find to stand considerable frost, and to quickly form a shapely tree for avenue planting for South Florida. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

CINNAMOMUM Camphora.* E T. The CAMPHOR TREE. A perfectly hardy tree, doing well all over the Gulf coast, and promising to prove a pecuniary success in producing gum camphor. Is a handsome evergreen, with pretty, broad leaves, light on the under surface. Will grow on very poor sand, where few plants will live, although, of course, it does better when properly manured. Fine 1-year-old, pot-grown plants, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100; 2-year-old, 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.; \$12 per 100; 3-year-old, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Our Camphor and Cinnamon trees are pot-grown in full sunshine, making stocky plants, vastly better than those ordinarily grown.

C. Cassia (?).* E T. CHINESE CINNAMON, or *Cassia lignea*. In common with a half-dozen or more large firms offering Cinnamon trees, we have heretofore listed this species of Cinnamon as *C. Zeylanicum*. We have but lately ascertained that the species we grow is not the Ceylon Cinnamon, but a hardier sort from China and Japan. It furnishes a thicker bark, greatly used in adulterating the Ceylon article, cassia buds, cassia oil, and camphor gum from the roots. It is undoubtedly a valuable economic tree, and will be useful for Florida, as it stands hard frosts unharmed, and grows luxuriantly in very poor soil. A very handsome ornamental tree of small size. We have a large stock in various sizes, pot-grown. 1-year-old, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; 3-year-old, 18 to 24 inches high, 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.; 24 to 36 inches, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

C. Zeylanicum.*** E T. The genuine CEYLON CINNAMON TREE. It is not so hardy as the other species named, and can only be grown in frostless regions. Pot-plants, 1-year-old, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.



ARABIAN COFFEE PLANT.

COFFEA Arabica.*** E T. ARABIAN, or COMMON COFFEE. Grown throughout the tropics, this beautiful small tree is highly prized for its product, and fortunes have been made in raising it commercially. Our climate here is too severe for it, but occasionally it can be grown with partial success. The Manatee river region raised the first berries in the open air ever produced in the United States. The plant is an evergreen, with white, jessamine-like flowers; the fruit is a red cherry, containing two Coffee beans. Is a pretty pot-plant, and bears when but 2 feet high. Fine pot-plants, 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

C. Bengalensis.*** E S. BENGAL COFFEE PLANT. Berries of inferior quality; plant dwarf, with handsome white flowers. Rare. 50 cts. each.

C. Libirica.*** E T. LIBERIAN. This has large, glossy leaves, and is the handsomest species. The berries are large, and the aroma rich and strong. It is growing in favor with planters, and the product finds ready sale. Large, pot-grown plants, 18 to 30 inches high, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; smaller, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

C. stenophylla. Introduced by the Department of Agriculture. We do not know its merits as yet. Nice 1-year, pot-grown plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

CRESCENTIA cujete.*** E T. CALABASH TREE. The famous tree of the West Indies, from the warty excrescences of which are made bottles, dippers, ladles and buckets. (See "Swiss Family Robinson.") Forms a large tree, with curious foliage. Can be grown in extreme South Florida outdoors. 30 cts. each.

ERYTHROXYLON coca.*** E S. The famous COCA, now used so much medicinally. It is a tonic and stimulant. The Indians of South America constantly chew the leaves, and are able to do much work with but little food for several days. It is largely used in various forms all over the world as a digestive tonic and in beverages. The plant forms a shrub 5 or 6 feet high, and can be grown in extreme South Florida and South California outdoors. We have a large stock of fine pot-plants of blooming size, and recommend it for a house plant. The flowers are inconspicuous, but the small red fruits are freely produced. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

FICUS elastica.*** E T. RUBBER TREE (Indian). A valuable rubber-producing tree, with magnificent, broad leaves and red leaf-sheaths. Is well known as a decorative plant for apartments, and is of easy growth. Here it forms a large specimen outdoors, and is of great beauty. Can be grown in South Florida and South California as an outdoor ornamental shrub or tree, and if frozen it sprouts up readily. Fine plants, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

CARCINIA morello.*** E T. The GAMBOGE TREE, from Ceylon. A beautiful broad-leaved tree of slow growth. The yellow, resinous juice furnishes the well-known gamboge, excellent as a pigment and purgative. The fruit is said to be excellent also, with a sprightly acid flavor. Rare. Pot plants, \$1 each.

CELSIUM semper-virens.* E S. CAROLINA YELLOW JESSAMINE. This is a valuable medicinal plant, used to a large extent. Fine plants, 15 cts. and 25 cts. each. (See Miscellaneous Department.)

GUAIACUM officinale.*** The Lignum Vitæ TREE, producing "gum guaiacum," and also the hardest, densest wood known. It is a tree 30 feet in height, of very slow growth, and found sparingly on our Lower keys. Pot-plants, 1-year-old, 25 cts. each.

HEVEA brasiliensis.*** E T. A tall tree of South America, furnishing the Para rubber. It is quick-growing, with pinnate leaves. Rare. Pot-grown, 75 cts. each.



Ficus elastica.

KOLA acuminata.*** E.T. KOLA NUT TREE. This famous tree is from Africa, and the principle contained in the nuts is now extensively used in many forms medicinally. A small piece of nut, if chewed before meals, is a promoter of digestion, and it is also supposed to improve the flavor of anything eaten after it, and even to render putrid water drinkable. Powdered Kola is applied to cuts. Large plants, pot-grown, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

LAWSONIA alba.** E.S. The famous HENNA BUSH of the Orient. Also famous as the Camphire of Solomon. It is in ancient repute as a cosmetic. Leaves are powdered and made into a paste, used for coloring finger-nails, hair and beard, especially in Egypt. The flowers are scented somewhat like roses, and are sold in Cairo and other cities. Blooms when small. Nice pot-plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

MARANTA arundinacea.* E.S. BERMUDA ARROW ROOT PLANT. It is easily cultivated along the Gulf coast, and there should be a good margin of profit in growing it extensively. It is a plant with broad leaves, growing about 2 feet high. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. Good roots.

MYRICA cerifera.* E.T. WAX MYRTLE. A native evergreen, bearing slate-colored berries, from which a marketable wax is extracted. Hardy in the entire South. 25 cts. each.

PALIURUS aculeatus.* D.T. The CHRIST THORN of southern Europe. A hardy, low-branching, very spiny shrub; deciduous; valuable for hedges. It is easily grown over the entire South, except where the soil is too wet, and forms a dense hedge. Plant in winter. Strong plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

PARITIUM elatum.*** E.T. MOUNTAIN MAHOE, or JAMAICA LACE BARK. A West Indian tree of the hibiscus family, reaching 60 feet in height. The inner bark is very strong, and is a useful material for tying. Used largely in tying Cuban tobacco and cigars, and for nursery work. Well known as Bast. 25 cts. each.

PIPER Futokadsura.*** E.S. A JAPANESE PEPPER, having red berries and the habit of *P. nigrum*, the Black Pepper. It is a climbing vine, adhering to wood or stone closely. The leaves are heart-shaped and handsome. 30 cts. each.

SANSEVIERA Guineensis.*** E.S. AFRICAN BOWSTRING HEMP. A quick-growing and valuable fiber plant of an exceedingly ornamental character. Leaves are sword shaped, 4 or 5 feet high when fully grown, beautifully mottled with greenish white. Fine plants, 10 cts. each, 85 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100; larger, 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

S. Zeylanica.*** E.S. CEYLON BOWSTRING HEMP. As a fiber plant this has been prized from remote antiquity. This will prove, as well as the foregoing species, a remunerative crop in frostless situations. Same prices as preceding.

S. sp.*** E.S. With variegated foliage. The leaves are striped lengthwise, with one or more stripes of pure white. It is very rare. 75 cts. each.

~~✓~~ A collection of 9 of the Economic plants will be mailed for \$1. We do not hold to a set list for any of our special collections, but use our judgment in sending the various plants to the location of each purchaser. Customers may state what they already have in this particular line, whether economic plants or palms, etc., and we will endeavor not to send duplicates.

~~✓~~ Nearly the entire list of plants in this department may be planted at any convenient time of the year. Most of them are pot-grown. We take pains to avoid sending plants of any sort at unsuitable times of the year.

Palms and other plants received. Same all O. K.; everybody pleased, and especially myself.—CHAS. C. BRANT, Nebraska City, Neb.

The plants came safely by mail in the several packages, all in fine order. During many years of experience in ordering from the leading florists of this country, I never received such splendid specimens as you forwarded! And you are certainly the most liberal florists in this country.—WM. W. DAVIS (late Assistant Clerk, Municipal Court of Boston), Jamaica Plain, Mass.

SAPINDUS saponaria.** E.T. TROPICAL SOAP BERRY. The outer coating of the seeds can be used for washing. The tree is being largely planted in North Africa for soap-making; valuable. 40 cts. each.

S. Rarax.* E.T. An Indian species, much hardier than preceding, and forming a fine shade tree; hardy at Ocala, Fla. A medicinal oil is extracted from the seeds, which are also as valuable for soap as *S. saponaria*. Nice pot-plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

SEMECARPUS anacardium.*** E.T. MARKING-NUT TREE from the East Indies. The black acrid juice of the nut is used for printing cotton cloth. A curious and useful plant. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

VANILLA planifolia.*** E.V. This peculiar climbing orchid is the only orchid possessing economic value. The Vanilla beans, from which the flavoring extract is made, are only commercially produced by hand fertilization of the flowers. The plants are trained on walls, tree-trunks, or other solid support, to which the fleshy air-roots adhere. Pot-plants, 35 cts. each.

ZINGIBER officinalis.** E.S. GINGER PLANT. A small plant, not over 2 feet high, thriving in rich soil in partial shade, producing the ginger root abundantly here in Florida. It can be dug and used at any time. Fine roots, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$8 per 100.



Sansevieria Zeylanica.

IV.

Bamboos and Grasses.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.

Explanation of symbols: ★, Those most hardy, standing the climate as far north as Ohio, or farther. ★★, Hardy all along the Gulf coast, or a temperature as low as 12° or 15° without serious, or any, injury. ★★★, Tropical species, notwithstanding but light frosts unharmed. Roots will throw up growth, however, if tops are frozen.

ANDROPOCON citratus. *** The LEMON GRASS of India. Yields an essential oil for perfumery. Very handsome tropical grass, growing in fine clumps 5 or 6 feet high, and effective for borders or as single lawn specimens. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

are objects of admiration wherever seen. We have a large stock of strong plants at 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; extra large, 50 cts. each; very large clumps, 75 cts., \$1 and \$2 each.

B. argentea. ** A very hardy Japanese species, reaching 35 or 40 feet. The under side of leaf is glaucous-green, and the plant forms a noble clump even at an early age. The tops spread out gracefully, like immense drooping plumes, and make considerable shade. The canes are used for fishing poles and for all sorts of manufactured articles. Fine plants, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

B. argentea striata. ** Exactly like the preceding, except that it has variegated foliage, green and white, and is even more vigorous. We have two enormous specimen clumps 30 feet high. It is one of the finest of all Bamboos for the Gulf coast, and will stand a temperature of 10° without injury. Fine plants, 35c. each, \$3.50 per doz.

B. aurea. (Phyllostachys.) A hardy Japanese species, with underground running roots, which must be grown in masses, unless the runners are kept cut off with a spade. Light green leaves and yellow stems. Will reach a height of 8 to 12 feet. Very hardy. Strong plants, 30 cts. each.

B. Metake. ** (Formerly catalogued as *B. nana*.) A handsome, broad-leaved, very hardy species, rarely exceeding 10 feet in height. Very suitable for pots

and tubs, as an ornamental house plant. Leaves are thick and strong; very beautiful. It forms large masses, like *B. aurea*; the canes are useful for many purposes. Will grow along the southern border of the United States. Strong plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; larger, 25 to 50 cts. each, for heavy clumps; very large, old clumps, \$1 each. See illustration on opposite page.

B. verticillata. ** A handsome species, standing much cold, with yellow striped stems and medium-sized leaves, forming a splendid clump, like the habit of *B. argentea*. It is a grand variety, and can be grown anywhere along the Gulf coast; it is especially useful for forming windbreaks, but will not do well on too dry or thirsty a soil. We have a fine stock. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

B. violascens. ** This is a dwarf species from China, with leaves green above and bluish grey beneath. Stems much blanched and blackish violet. This is a handsome, hardy and vigorous sort, in habit like *B. Metake*. 50 cts. each.

B. vulgaris. *** The COMMON BAMBOO of India, and probably naturalized, although it may be in-



Arundinaria falcata, in our grounds.

ARUNDO donax variegata. * GARDENER'S GARTER. A beautiful bamboo reed, reaching 12 feet in height. It is the tallest of the variegated grasses, and in the spring has foliage striped heavily with white and green. The tall plumes are immense and showy, and last a long time. Effective in any location, and hardy over the whole country. 20 and 30 cts. each, \$1.50 and \$2 per doz.

ARUNDINARIA falcata. ** A rather dwarf Bamboo, with exquisite flat growths of tiny leaves and slender stems. It is a magnificent plant when well grown, and is very hardy, standing a temperature of 10° without injury. It forms a thick, fan-shaped clump never over 8 to 10 feet high. Elegant pot-plant. Large plants, 25 to 50 cts. each, \$2.50 to \$5 per doz.

BAMBUSA arundinacea. *** The THORNY BAMBOO of India. A magnificent, quick-growing sort from 40 to 60 feet high, and canes 2 to 3 inches thick. A very fine sort, making splendid clumps, and capable of standing sharp frosts after it reaches a height of 6 feet, or when two years old. There are a few grand specimens in the state, and they



Bambusa vulgaris. 65 feet high.

BAMBUSA vulgaris, continued.

igenous to the West Indies, particularly Jamaica. It is of quick growth, and reaches a height of 70 feet in six or seven years here, but can not stand very low temperature. Hardy enough for all of South Florida below Leesburg. It is a magnificent species, with immense, waving, plumy stems, 4 inches through at the base. The growing canes reach a height of 70 feet in less than two months (12 to 15 inches a day). We offer fine, pot-grown plants at 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; small, at 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

CYDONON dactylon var.** ST. LUCIE GRASS. A fine-leaved grass, adapted for lawns, recently brought into notice from the St. Lucie river. Resembles Bermuda Grass, but is easily eradicated, as it does not have underground runners. Grows rapidly; does best in sunshine. Needs cutting every week or 10 days. 25 cts. per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

CYPERUS alternifolius.** UMBRELLA GRASS. A beautiful tufted grass, admirably adapted for house use. It grows readily, and outdoors can be bedded with great effect over the whole country in summer. Here it makes clumps 5 or 6 feet high in open ground. Fine plants, pot-grown, 15c. each.

ERIANTHUS Ravennæ.* Well-known hardy ornamental plume grass, resembling Pampas Grass. Grows 8 to 10 ft. high. 25c. each, \$2 per doz.

EULALIA gracillima.* Very delicate and graceful plume grass, with narrow leaves and white midribs. Forms a pretty clump, and is hardy everywhere in the United States except the far Northwest. Fine plants, 10c. each, \$1 per doz.

E. Japonica zebrina.* This has leaves marked crosswise with white and is very distinct. Forms a striking and graceful specimen, and has very pretty plumes, which are used in decorating. Very hardy. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; larger, 15c.

E. Japonica variegata.* Smaller than the preceding, and striped with white. A very fine ornamental grass, and is very useful for winter decoration of rooms. Good plants, 15c. ea., \$1.50 per doz.

CYPERUM argenteum.* SILVER PAMPAS GRASS. This is the famous grass, having the beautiful plumes so largely used for decorations. The form of the clump resembles a fountain of water, the leaves curling over and reaching the ground. Very hardy. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

C. argenteum variegatum.* A rare form, with golden, variegated leaves. 50 cts. each.

A collection of six choicest Bamboos and Grasses sent to any address for \$1.

Grasses and Bamboos may be set out any time of year. On a large scale of planting, summer is to be preferred, or late spring, in this climate. For northern and western locations, we should recommend the spring.

C. argenteum var.* Pink-tinted plumes. This is like the Silver Pampas, but the plumes are distinctly flesh-pink. It is very fine. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

STENOTAPHRUM glabrum.** ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS. The most valuable grass for lawns that we know. Thrives under shade even, and will grow on almost any soil. Leaves rather broad, never over six inches high, requiring little mowing. This grass being coarse, does not hold dew or rain, and is particularly good for house lots and lawns. Does not need so much water as Bermuda or St. Lucie Grass. 40 cts. per 100 cuttings; by express, \$3.50 per 1,000.

PANICUM molle.*** PARA GRASS. In our opinion one of the best fodder or pasture grasses for Florida. Adapts itself to a great range of soils, and is easily planted by plowing under pieces of stem or root, 2 or more feet apart. It spreads by strong running stems till ground is covered well, and then grows upright. Can be cut for hay twice or three times every year, yielding heavily. Frost cuts the green growth back, but does not kill it out in Florida. By mail, 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100 (heavy); by freight or express, 30 cts. per 100, \$2.50 per 1,000.

P. excrens.*** A grand, broad-leaved grass, resembling a palm in the young state. In fact, commonly called Palm Grass. The leaves are 4 to 6 inches wide, gracefully recurved. Clumps grow to a height of 6 feet in a summer season. A magnificent grass for the lawn or border. Frost browns the leaves, but does not kill the root in Florida. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.



(See description, opposite page.)

V.

Aquatics.

★, Specially adapted for aquariums or for growth in restricted places. ★★, Large, showy species. H, Hardy where the roots are kept below ice; some species with no protection. T, Tropical species, easily grown anywhere during summer. S-T, Sub-tropical.



Nelumbium speciosum.

EICHHORNIA crassipes.* T. The WATER HYACINTH. A very interesting plant, which floats on the surface of the water until nearly ready to bloom, when the roots enter soil, if in shallow water. Has proved to be a nuisance in Florida rivers and lakes, forming large masses and obstructing navigation. Has been introduced from Venezuela only about 12 years. The flowers are borne on spikes, like a hyacinth, and are of a variety of shades with yellow center, lilac or blue petals, and are 2 inches across. Simply magnificent! Blooms at all seasons. The leaves form neat rosettes, and their stems are curiously thickened and filled with air-cells, enabling the plant to float. Fine plants, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

LIMNANTHEMUM trachyspermum.* S-T. FLOATING HEART. A pretty miniature Lily, with white flowers about an inch across. Blooms from April till July. Leaves 3 or 4 inches wide, floating, like a young *Nymphaea*. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

LIMNOBIUM spongium.* S-T. A floating plant, with copious, pendent roots, long-stemmed, cordate leaves, with many nerves, and small white flowers. Native here in Florida. A good plant for an aquarium. Leaves 2 or 3 inches wide. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

LIMNOCHARIS Humboldtii.* T. The WATER POPPY. Leaves 2 or 3 inches wide, floating on the water, and flowers standing up above the surface, resembling poppies; bright yellow, and very freely produced all the year. A fine plant, succeeding anywhere, either in pond or tub. 20 cts. each.

MYRIOPHYLLUM Proserpinacoides.* T. PARROT'S FEATHER, or MILFOIL. An elegant little trailing plant, its long stems covered with whorls of delicate leaves. It is easily grown with other aquatics, and in tubs the stems can be trained over the sides with pretty effect. 10 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

NELUMBINUM speciosum.** H. The SACRED LOTUS, from the Nile. A hardy plant anywhere in the United States when the roots are below frost. Grows well in mud-bottomed ponds, lakes or tubs, and the leaves stand well out of water, making a bold, handsome effect. Flowers stand well up also, and are large, rosy pink and sweet-scented. A fine plant. 50 cts. each.

NYMPHAEA Caroliniana.** H. A hardy, sweet-scented, flesh-pink POND LILY. New. \$1 each.

N. dentata.** T. Magnificent species from Sierra Leone; the largest and best white night-blooming variety grown. Buds are long and pointed, opening in the late afternoon. Delightfully scented. 50 cts. each.

N. Devoniensis.** T. This is one of the choicest of Water Lilies. Night-blooming, like the preceding, but of a gorgeous rosy red. The blooms are of large size, and the leaves a rich green, with serrated edges. 50 cts. each.

N. Marliacea chromatella.** H. A hardy species, with large, scented, lemon-yellow flowers, freely produced. It is a constant bloomer. Fine. 75 cts. each.

N. Marliacea rosea.** H. Like the preceding, except the flowers are a beautiful rose-pink. This is rare. \$1 each.

N. odorata alba.** H. The well-known white Pond Lily; sweet-scented, and hardy everywhere. Flowers very double. 30 cts. each.

N. odorata rosea.** H. CAPE COD PINK POND LILY. Like the preceding, except in color, which is a good, rich pink. Choice. 50 cts. each.

N. odorata sulphurea.** H. Another choice hardy variety with charming yellow flowers; floriferous and quite fragrant. 75 cts. each.

N. rubra.** T. Much like *N. Devoniensis*, save the petals are less pointed; the flower is a trifle cupped and a little lighter color, but is free in blooming and a strong grower. Night-blooming, but holds open flowers during the late morning, and sometimes all day during cool and cloudy weather. Rare. \$1 each.

N. scutifolia.** T. A day-blooming variety. Flowers large, bright blue; petals white at base; sweet scented; flower buds spotted with reddish brown. A strong grower and free bloomer. From the Cape of Good Hope. 75 cts. each.

N. Zanzibarensis.** T. A gorgeous everblooming tropical species from Africa, succeeding universally. Flowers handsome and delightfully scented, in pink and blue—distinct colors, not variegated. Either color, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

PAPYRUS antiquorum.** T. The famed EGYPTIAN PAPER REED. The first paper was made from the white pith of the stems of this plant. The stalks are triangular, and support a tuft of long, thread-like leaves which are exceedingly graceful. Will grow 10 feet in good soil. Likes rich, muddy situations, and grows fast. It will, however, grow on dry soil, and is a fine plant to grow with cannae, 50 cts. each.

PELTANDRA Virginica.* S-T. ARROW ARUM. Well-known arrow leaved plant, growing about 1 foot high. A pretty plant, with green berries. Prefers wet soil, but will grow on drier ground than its habitat. 25 cts. each.

PONTEDERIA cordata.** H. Closely related to Eichornia. One of the finest of our native marsh plants, with spikes of dark blue flowers. Grows 3 feet high. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

THALIA divaricata.** S-T. A magnificent native, ornamental-leaved marsh plant, which thrives in garden soil with cannae and like plants. The leaves resemble the banana, but are only 2 to 4 feet long. Flowers are purplish and borne aloft, about 6 to 10 feet high. The plant is practically unknown outside of Florida, but it thrives wonderfully in cultivation, making an immense specimen

before autumn, and is admired by every one. The large, handsome leaves have red midribs, otherwise they are dark, shining green. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

TYPHA latifolia.** H. CAT-TAIL FLAG. A native of Europe, but naturalized in various parts of the United States. A grand plant for scenic planting with other marsh and aquatic plants, bearing a tall flower-head, round like a candle, and turning brown after a few days, in which condition it is often gathered for decorative purposes. Strong plants, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

The species of *Arum*, *Colocasia*, *Caladium*, *Alocasia*, *Musa*, *Maranta*, *Hedychium*, *Heliconia*, *Amomum*, *Zingiber*, *Iris*, *Canna*, and others, can be grown with good effect on the low, moist ground surrounding lakes and ponds, and in similar damp locations.

The best time to plant Aquatics is during warm spring weather, or summer. *Nymphaeas* may be planted along the edges of ponds or streams, in not over a foot of water, and manure can be dug into the soil with advantage. You cannot make the soil too rich. For tubs, use very rich soil and manure, with a couple of inches of clean gravel or sand on top, to keep the water clean.

 A collection of 5 choice Aquatics, our selection, for \$1. Remember, postage is paid by us on all plants ordered by mail, and we send strong, vigorous plants, sure to please you.

See "Special Reductions," in front of book, for freight or express shipments.

VI.

Conifers.

All the following Coniferous Evergreens are entirely hardy in Florida and the Lower South, except *Araucaria excelsa*. This may be grown outdoors in South Florida, in protected places south of Orlando and Tampa.

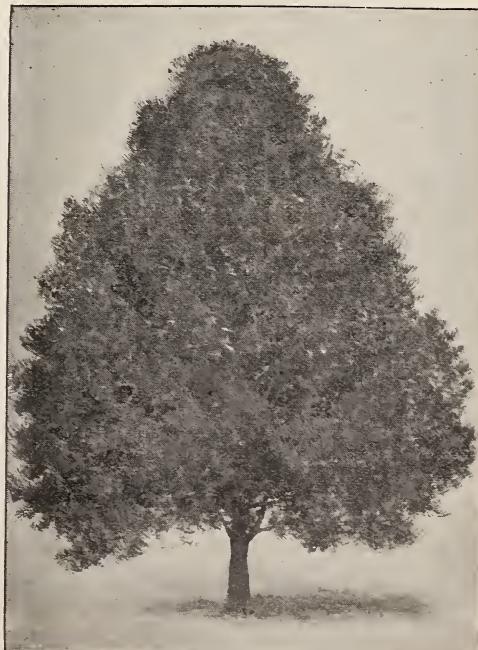
ARAUCARIA Bidwilli. A magnificent hardy tree from Moreton Bay, Australia. There called the Bunya-Bunya Pine. Is of immense size when full grown. Specimens in Florida are doing grandly, and are beautiful. The tree branches very symmetrically. Fine, pot-grown, \$1.50 to \$2.50 ea.

A. excelsa. Largely grown for decorative purposes over the North and in Europe. Has symmetrical growths of delicate, fringed branches. Can be grown in lower South Florida and South California outdoors. Is a grand plant for a jardinière. Fine, young plants, pot-grown, \$1 each; specimens of large size priced on application.

CALLITRIS robusta. The CYPRESS PINE from Queensland. Somewhat resembles our native Red Cedar, but is conical in form and very dense. A fine tree for tall hedges and windbreaks, as well as for single specimens. There are grand specimens in various parts of Florida from our original importation some years ago (about 1887), which are very much admired. It is also a very nice subject for growth in pots as a decorative plant, rivaling the *Araucaria excelsa*. Fine plants, pot-grown, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; small, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

CEDRUS Deodara. The DEODAR, or GREAT CEDAR of the Himalayas. Probably identical with the Cedar of Lebanon. This succeeds everywhere in the South, and attains great size and age. The short needles are a bluish green. Has a fine form and grows moderately fast. Fine, young trees, 12 to 18 inches high, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. 18 to 24 inches, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz. See illustration on page 22.

CEPHALOTAXUS Fortunei. FORTUNE'S CLUSTER-FLOWERED YEW. A dwarf Chinese conifer, 6 to 8 feet in height. Dark green leaves; resembles an Araucaria when small. Succeeds all over the South. Small, 25 cts. each.



Callitris robusta.

CRYPTOMERIA Japonica. The JAPANESE CEDAR. The largest tree of Japan, with trunk 35 feet in circumference and 120 feet in height. Stem long, clear, perfectly straight. It is grown for hedges. Of particular beauty. Pot-grown plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.



Cedrus Deodara. (See page 21.)

CUPRESSUS. The CYPRESS. A genus of the most beautiful trees, varying in size, some attaining great proportions. Is at home in Florida and on all soils not too wet.

C. funebris. FUNERAL CYPRESS, from China. Foliage yellowish green, and branches pendulous, forming a graceful tree of 50 feet. Fine trees, in open ground, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; larger, 40 cts. to \$1 each.

C. Lawsoniana. A large, graceful tree from California, with drooping branches and fine, bluish green foliage. Needs dry soil. 30 cts. each.

C. sempervirens. CYPRESS of western Asia and southern Europe. A common tree in Mohammedan cemeteries, especially about Constantinople. Famous for its great age and the durability of its timber. The tree is a slender, upright growing one, with the habit of the Lombardy poplar. 80 feet. Very distinct and elegant. 15 cts. to 40 cts. each for fine plants.

C. sempervirens pyramidalis. Pyramidal in form; this is very different from the type. The tree is a choice one, and does well in the South. We offer fine plants at from 20 cts. to 50 cts. each.

C. torulosa. A very beautiful, pyramidal, hardy, much-branched tree of the finest form and appearance, growing quickly into grand specimens. We find it a very fast grower and admired by every visitor. Young trees, 25 cts. each.

LIBOCEDRUS decurrens. WHITE CEDAR of California, reaching an ultimate height of 200 feet and a stem circumference of 25 feet. Admirably adapted for tall hedges and windbreaks on soils

Part of our Conifers are in open ground and part in pots; the large specimen trees are in the open, but are easily moved during cool weather. In the North the spring is a good time, while in Florida it is too dry then. Here, we prefer autumn and early winter for moving evergreen trees of most all sorts.

 A collection of 6 choice Conifers, our selection, will be mailed for \$1. Write us for special prices in quantities for hedging, if you contemplate planting largely.

not too wet, and grows freely in the South. We have some good pot-grown plants at 20 cts. and 25 cts. each, \$2 and \$2.50 per doz.

PINUS excelsa. The LOFTY, or BHOTAN PINE from the Himalaya mountains. Also grows in Macedonia and Montenegro, and forms large forests of tall trees. Small, pot-grown plants, 25 cts. each.

RETINOSPORA plumosa. JAPAN CYPRESS. This is an interesting, small, dense tree, with pretty, plump foliage. The finest of the genus. Does fairly well this far South, but prefers stronger soil and higher altitude. Nice plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

THUYA (or Biota). The ARBORVITÆ. We offer some of the best species of this well-known genus, and an immense stock of splendid trees. They are easily transplanted, like other evergreens, from the open ground, but prefer autumn and winter.

T. compacta. Conical in form, dark green, dense habit. A grand tree for cemetery use, single specimens, or to line out by roads or avenues. Half-dwarf. Fine stock, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; larger, 35 cts., 50 cts. and 75 cts. each for perfect specimens.

T. compacta aurea. Golden tinted foliage; listed by some firms as *T. nana aurea*. A grand species; more dwarf than the type, and not likely to ever reach a height exceeding 5 or 6 feet. Fine stock, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

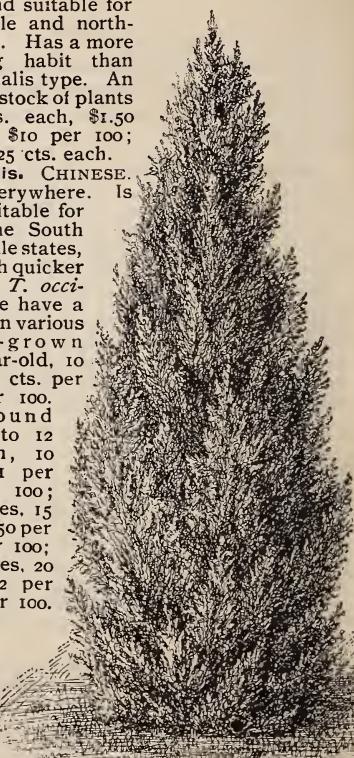
T. occidentalis. AMERICAN. A large bush or tree, extensively used for hedging. Very hardy, and suitable for the middle and northern states. Has a more spreading habit than the orientalis type. An excellent stock of plants at 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100; larger at 25 cts. each.

T. orientalis. CHINESE.

Succeeds everywhere. Is especially suitable for hedges in the South and the middle states, and is of much quicker growth than *T. occidentalis*. We have a grand stock in various sizes. Pot-grown plants, 1-year-old, 10 cts. each, 85 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100. Open ground stock, 10 to 12 inches high, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100; 12 to 18 inches, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100; 18 to 24 inches, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$14 per 100. Selected

large trees, 25 cts., 35 cts. and 50 cts. each. A good stock of extra large, 5 to 7 feet, 75 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Thuya orientalis, showing natural habit.





One of our Quarter-acre Slat Plant-houses. *Latania Borbonica* in the Foreground.

VII.

Palms and Cycads.

"THE PRINCES OF THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM."

Palms form one of our specialties, and we grow thousands of plants. They are kept growing in pots, enabling them to be moved or transplanted at any time without trouble. We use no heat, except for a few most tender tropical sorts, during a few days of winter, and consequently our plants are in fit condition to be shipped every day in the year, and are healthy and stocky. For outdoor planting, we recommend their being set in spring or summer, so that they may be established before cooler weather. No class of plants makes such a tropical and elegant display as Palms, and to hurry specimens into large size, no trouble should be spared. Make the soil very rich. A plant in open ground after once established cannot be fertilized too heavily. Where dry, mulching and watering must be attended to in their earlier stages; later, they can take care of themselves!

For culture in pots, see that the soil is rich, but not enriched too heavily, and that drainage is perfect. Do not try to grow a small plant in an extremely large pot. As a general rule, use 4-inch pots for plants 10 to 15 inches high; 6 inch pots for plants 20 to 24 inches high, etc., and always in such size that the roots will have plenty of soil, without its turning sour. Cover the drainage holes with broken pottery or small stones, or similar material, to keep the soil from dropping through, and to keep the waterway open. Palms in the house need some sunshine, and will do best with the morning and afternoon sunlight every day, only avoiding the heat of noon. They will exist and live for years with but little light, but are not healthy, nor will they grow fast. An even, rather high temperature suits them best, without drafts of air. The hardier sorts will be able to stand a temperature of 60° and do very well, but below this they will not make much growth. An occasional drop to 45° even will not kill them, but they would prefer 70° most of the time. In summer, Palms will appreciate plunging in the ground to the top of the pots, in a half-shady, moist situation.

Explanation of symbols: ★, Those hardy enough to grow outdoors along Gulf coast or southern California, etc., or in a temperature not lower than 15° Fahr. ★★, Tropical species, not being able to withstand more than light frosts without more or less injury. D, Especially recommended for cultivation in greenhouses or for house decoration, although all sorts named may be thus grown if given suitable temperature.

 All measurements are taken in a natural position, above the pots.

ARECA lutescens.** D. From India. A favorite sort now with the florist, and useful in all decorations. A remarkably fine decorative Palm, with

light green foliage and yellow stems, branching at the root and throwing up numerous suckers. Very choice for house or greenhouse, and succeeds with



Phoenix.

Hardy Palms in Florida.

Cocos plumosa.

ARECA lutescens, continued.

almost every one. Does not require excessive heat. Leaves pinnate. Beautiful young plants, with character leaves in various sizes. 15 cts., 25 cts., 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 ea. Those at 50 cts. are 18 to 24 inches high; at 75 cts., 24 to 28 inches; at \$1, 28 to 36 inches.

A. triandra.** D. A rare Indian species, having leaves from 3 to 6 feet in length, and reaching a height of 20 feet. Is fine when young as a pot-palm. Tender. Young plants, no character leaves, 20 cts. each.

ACROCOMIA Havanensis.** COROJO PALM of Cuba. A slow-growing, thorny sort. \$1 each.

A. sclerocarpa.** A South American species, growing 30 feet high; pinnate-leaved and very spiny. Not hardy, although we supposed it would be from its habitat so far below the equator. Rare. 75 cts. each.

ARENA saccharifera.** SUGAR PALM of India. This celebrated Palm attains a height of

40 feet. The black fibers of the leaf-stalks are adapted for cables and ropes intended to resist wet; the juice is converted into sugar and toddy; the young kernels are made into preserves with syrup. This Palm dies after producing seed, the trunk then becoming hollow, when it is used for spouts and troughs of great durability. The pith supplies a form of sago, about 150 pounds to a tree. A beautiful pinnate Palm, even when young. \$3 each.

CARYOTA urens.** E. The WINE, or FISH-TAIL PALM. The tree is large and very beautiful, having bipinnate leaves. There are but few Palms with these queer leaves, Wallichia and Martinezia being the only other genera in our collection so represented. A good sort for general cultivation, and of quick growth. Young plants, 25 cts. each. Better at 35 cts.

CHAMÆROPS excelsa.* D. CHUSAN PALM. From China and Japan. This is very hardy, having stood 3° Fahr. with but slight protection. One of the best Fan Palms for house culture, forming a

CHAMÆROPS excelsa, continued.

fine specimen, and standing ill usage well. In the open ground this forms a slender trunk, with a fine crown of handsome leaves, and can be grown all over the Lower South. Young plants in 4-inch pots, not of decorative use yet, 20c. each, \$2 per doz.

C. humilis.* D. The DWARF FAN PALM of southern Europe. A very hardy and desirable species, with deeply divided leaves, and stems thickly covered with short thorns. 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

C. humilis spinosa.* Differs but little from the type, but has more pronounced spines. Is very hardy. Small, 20 cts. each.

C. farinosa.* A distinct and hardy form. Strong plants, 25 cts. each; with character leaves, 40 cts. each.

C. hystrix.* D. A stemless species found but sparingly in moist spots in Florida and lower Georgia. The leaf is green above and silvery beneath, and remarkably handsome. Around the base of the stems are long, slender brown or black needles, several inches long, which can be pulled out entire. The Palm is called "Porcupine Palmetto," from this armament. Small, 20 cts. each; large, showing character nicely, 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each. Good specimens, \$2 to \$4 each.

C. littoralis.* Small plants of this hardy Palm, 25 cts. each.

COCOS australis.* This beautiful and hardy Palm from Brazil and Uruguay is at home along the Gulf coast, and pretty well up the California coast. The leaves are pinnate, blue-green, and recurved. Tree is of slow growth, but eventually reaches a height of 30 to 35 feet. Small plants, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

C. campestris.* Of the *australis* type, and equally hardy. 30 cts. each.

C. Alphonsi.* The "BELAIR PALM" of Sanford, Fla., where it was introduced years ago, and forms large specimens. Is more stocky and of a quicker growth than *C. australis*, bearing edible fruit. Very hardy. Small, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

C. Bonneti.* Hardy, grey-green in color, and more delicate in appearance than *C. australis*. A most desirable sort. Small only, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

C. Gærtneri.* Resembles Alphonsi, but is quite distinct. Hardy. 25 cts. each.



Dypsis Madagascariensis. (See page 26.)
Small pot-plant, 15 inches high.



Cycas revoluta.

C. flexuosa.* A quick-growing sort, allied to *C. plumosa*. Very choice, and quite hardy. May be grown in South Florida and South California as an avenue tree. Small, 35 cts. each.

C. nucifera.* The COCOANUT PALM. Well-known for its nuts, oil and fiber. A large species, not available for pot culture, as it is 3 or 4 feet high before the character leaves commence. Cannot stand frost. Our plants are not pulled from open ground, but are potted. Good, 50 cts. each. If by mail, \$1 each. Large plants, 2½ to 4 feet high, \$1 each (unavailable).

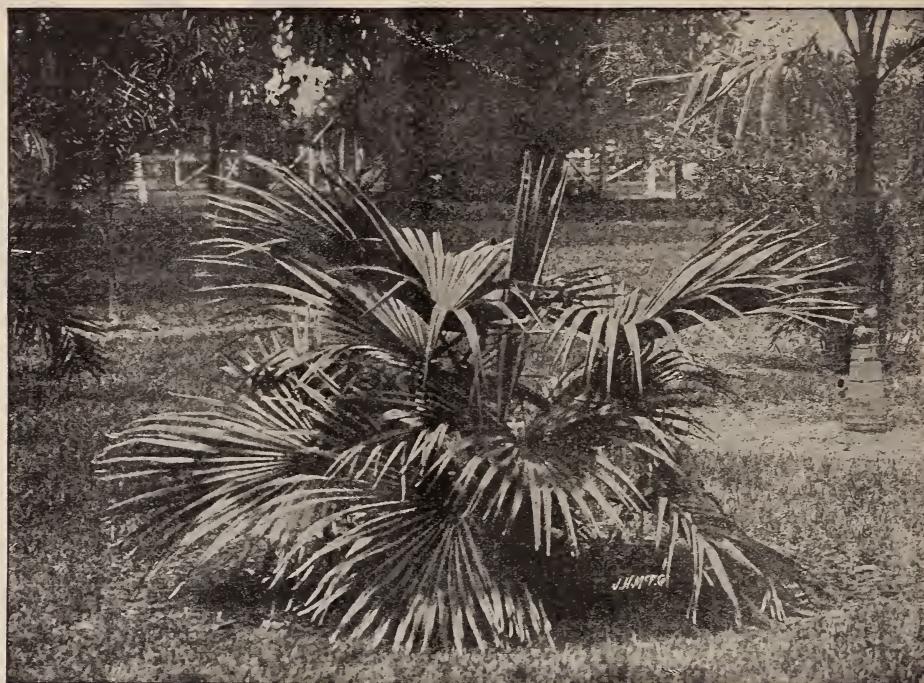
C. plumosa.* Will stand considerable cold, and does well in South Florida and South California, forming tall trees in a short time. Is very graceful, with plumy, pinnate leaves, light green in color. Grand avenue Palm, finally reaching 50 feet in height. Strong plants, with no character leaves however, 30 cts. and 50 cts. each.

C. Weddelliana.* D. A most elegant species, adapted for decorations of all sorts. The plant is dwarf, and very attractive; eminently suitable for fern-dishes as a center-piece for the table and window-garden. Very popular Palm; in large demand. Nice plants, 25 cts., 50 cts. and \$1 each.

C. yatai.* Hardy, and resembling the *australis* type. 30 cts. each.

CORYpha australis.* D. A handsome Fan Palm, standing much cold and growing to a great height. Has rather slender trunks. Leaf stems are provided with stiff, brown spines. A good sort for pots, for which purpose it has been grown for many years. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz. Larger, with character, 35 cts. each.

CYCAS revoluta.* D. The so-called SAGO PALM. Perfectly hardy in the Lower South, to middle California. Has a great number of beautiful pinnate, dark green leaves, which uncurl from the top of the stem, when growing, like ostrich feathers. Is a magnificent plant, available for scenic planting in the open air, and grand for apartments. We have a splendid stock, in all sizes. Fine young plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Larger, of decorative character, 25 cts., 35 cts., 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each. Select specimens, with heavy trunks, \$2, \$3, \$4, and \$5 each.



Latania Borbonica growing in open air. (See opposite page.)

DICTYOSPERMA alba.** D. A beautiful pinnate, smooth, slender Palm from Mauritius. Reaches 30 feet in height. Leaves are 4 to 8 feet long, bright green on both surfaces. Small plants, no character, 15 cts. each. Larger, with character, 40 cts. and 65 cts. each.

D. rubra.** D. This has green leaves, with



Oreodoxa regia. (See opposite page.)

veins and margins dark red, forming a splendid decorative plant in all stages. A grand plant for warm situations. Young plants, no character, 25 cts. each.

DYPSIS Madagascariensis.** D. An unarmed, pinnate Palm, with reed-like stems. Is a choice dwarf sort, fine for decorative purposes, or for open-air growing in frostless situations. A fine stock of young plants, with character leaves, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz. Selected plants, 40 cts. each.

ENCEPHALARTOS villosus.** D. A rare Cycad from Natal, now becoming extinct in its native home. Leaves are upright, pinnate, and bright green. Strong plants, \$5 each.

GUILIELMA speciosa.** The PIRIAJO, or PEACH PALM of the Amazon. The fruit is edible, and has the flavor of "peaches and cheese." A very rare Palm, with a slender stem, thickly set with long, needle-like spines. Leaves are pinnate and drooping. This can be grown outdoors in extreme South Florida. Large plants, 2 to 3 feet high, commencing character leaves, \$3 each.

HYOPHORBE Verschaffeltii. A graceful, pinnate Palm from Mauritius. The leaves have yellow stems and midribs. It is ornamental when very small, and a grand plant, though rare for pot culture. Nice young plants with character, \$1.50 each.

KENTIA Belmoreana.** D. One of the most valuable house Palms grown; from Australia. Elegant pinnate leaves, and beautiful even when very small. Small plants, 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz.; elegant plants, 15 to 18 inches high, \$1 each; 26 to 30 inches high, \$3 each; larger can be supplied on short notice at \$5 to \$50 each.

K. Forsteriana.** D. The UMBRELLA PALM of Lord Howe's Island. A grand Palm for decorative uses of all descriptions, with dark green foliage of finest habit. Small plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; nice ones, 15 to 18 inches high, \$1 each; 26 to 30 inches high, \$2.50 each; larger, same as above.

LATANIA Borbonica.* D. The well-known CHINESE FAN PALM. This is more largely grown as a house Palm than any other variety. Leaves are fan-shaped and of a pleasing shade of green. Very popular in decorative work, and capable of standing considerable cold. We grow many thousand plants, and can sell fine ones very low. Fine for outdoors in South Florida and South California. Young plants without character, 10 cts. and 15 cts. each; with character, in 4 inch pots, 12 to 15 inches high, 25 cts. each; larger, in 5-inch pots, 16 to 18 inches, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 18 to 24 inches, 75 cts. each.

LIVISTONA altissima.** D. A handsome Fan Palm from Java, resembling *Latania Borbonica*, but of more vigorous, stocky habit. It attains a large size. Strong young plants, commencing character, 60 cts. each.

L. rotundifolia.** D. A most elegant Fan Palm, with round, recurved leaves. Leaves are closely set, and the plant is especially valuable for table decoration. Strong plants, with character, 75 cts. and \$1 each.



Oreodoxa regia.

Three plants grown together; 4 feet high.

MARTINEZIA caryotæfolia.** New Grenada. An elegant greenhouse species, the foliage of which resembles the *Caryotas*, but, unlike them, has many black spines. Trunk slender, about 2 inches thick. Strong plants, \$1 each.

ONCOSPERMA fasciculatum.* D. A rare pinnate Palm from Ceylon, having a spiny, slender trunk. The leaves are dark green, with pendent pinnæ. Culture should be the same as for *Areca lutescens*. Small plants only, 50 cts. each.

O. filamentosum.** A large species, with long (10 or 12 feet), drooping leaves, reaching a height of 40 to 50 feet. A very beautiful Palm, which we recommend for extreme South Florida planting. Small plants only, 75 cts. each.



Oreodoxa oleracea. (See page 28.)
A young pot-plant, about 2 feet high.

OREODOXA regia.** D. The famous and grand ROYAL PALM. One of the grandest of pinnate Palms, growing to a height of over 100 feet, with immense, plumy, feathery leaves and a straight, white trunk. A grand tree of extreme South Florida for avenue planting. Our nurseries were named from some fine trees we had transplanted from the "Royal-Palm Hammock," in the Everglades, where they are found wild. This Palm is valuable in all sizes, but especially when 4 feet or over in height. We have a fine stock of plants in various sizes. 18 to 30 inches high, 35 cts. each.



Phoenix Leonensis. (See page 28.)
Young pot-plant, 2 feet high.



View of "Phoenix Leonensis" in Our Grounds.

OREODOXA regia, continued.

\$3.50 per doz.; 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 3½ to 4 feet, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.; 4 to 5 feet, \$1 each; selected, 5-foot specimens, \$1.25 each. (None mailable.) These are grown both singly or with two or three together to make bushier specimens.

O. oleracea.* D. The PALMISTE, or PALM CABBAGE of Jamaica. A noble Palm, much like *O. regia*, having coarser leaves and even more robust character than it. Is, perhaps, better for pot-culture than *O. regia*, carrying more foliage when in a young state. A grand avenue tree for frostless situations. Rare. Small plants, 20 cts. each; 18 to 24 inches high, with character, 35 cts. each; 24 to 36 inches, with character, 50 cts. each.

PHENIX. The DATE PALM. We unhesitatingly recommend the genus *Phoenix* for the most extensive planting in the open air in the Lower South, and for the conservatory and the home. It is easily grown into grand specimens at an early age, and thrives in the house with but little sunshine. It is so very hardy and healthy that it can stand a good deal of neglect. Pinnate-leaved.

P. Canariensis.* D. The CANARY ISLAND DATE. One of the finest for open ground planting, as it is very hardy and attains great size. A fine Palm for avenue planting, as well as single specimens. Strong plants, in 3½-inch pots, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

P. farinifera.* D. India and South China. The seeds are covered with a sweet, mealy pulp, and the trunk yields a form of sago, used by the native

Hindoos. Forms character when young, and is particularly good for pot-culture. Young plants, 10 to 12 inches high, no character, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; 16 to 20 inches, commencing character, 25 cts. each; 20 to 30 inches, showing character leaves, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

P. humile.* A dwarf variety with narrow leaves. Strong plants, 40 cts. each.

P. Leonensis.* D. Remarkably choice, upright-growing Palm, adapted for pots as well as open ground. Our largest *Phoenix* is of this species, and it is a grand specimen. It is very hardy, and makes a large tree, suitable for street and avenue anywhere in South Florida and South California. We have a grand stock of plants in various sizes. Young plants, 8 to 12 inches high, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; 15 to 18 inches, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 18 to 24 inches, showing character, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 20 to 30 inches, with character, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

P. minor.* D. A very elegant dwarf species; one of the finest for pots. 12 to 18 inches high, with character, 50 cts. to 75 cts. each.

P. paludosa.* SWAMP DATE. A very fine sort, with dark green foliage, and quite distinct. Nice, young plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; larger, commencing character, 25 cts. each.

P. pumila.* D. A grand, quick-growing sort, having a slender trunk, not over 6 inches in diameter in a normal size. Particularly useful species for avenue planting, as it quickly reaches a good height and does not hold old leaf-stalks long. We

PHœNIX pumila, continued.

have one specimen now 15 or more feet in height, about ten years old, grown without care or fertilizer. A fine species in a young state for house growth. Small plants, no character, 15 cts. each; larger, commencing character, 25 cts. each; 20 to 30 inches high, showing character, 50 cts. each; selected, 75 cts. each.

P. rupicola.* D. Himalayas. This is one of the finest of the genus for pots, and is not quite so hardy for the open ground here as many others, but still is seldom hurt by frost. Has wide-spreading, arching leaves. Small plants, no character, 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

P. reclinata.* D. Natal and Zululand. This is a magnificent species, especially adapted for growth in pots. The drooping leaves are dark green in color, and the plant is of easy growth. Seeds are covered with an edible pulp, quite sweet. A fine species for open air here. Strong plants, showing character well, 35 cts. each; better, 18 to 20 inches high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 20 to 24 inches, 75 cts. each.

P. sylvestris.* The WILD DATE of India. Very hardy sort, resembling the commercial Date in color of leaves and habit of growth. A fair variety for pots. It is of quick growth, and does nobly in the open ground in the region of the Gulf and westward to middle California. Young plants, no character, 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

P. tenuis.* D. A rare species resembling the commercial Date Palm in appearance, but finer and more slender in all its parts. Young plants, with no character, 15 cts. each.

PRITCHARDIA filifera.* CALIFORNIA FAN PALM. Considerably used for growth in pots, although rather coarse for this purpose. It is hardy, and has white threads curling from the

leaves and stems. Does well all along the Gulf coast, but is difficult to grow in South Florida, evidently needing a heavy, rich soil. Young plants, showing character, 35 cts. each.

P. Pacifica.** D. A rare tropical Fan Palm from the South Seas. Leaves are large and drooping, of a light green color. Very desirable for a pot plant where the temperature does not drop below 60°. It prefers 70° to 85°. Does well in extreme South Florida outdoors. Plants 18 to 20 inches high, showing partial character, 50 cts. each; 20 to 30 inches, 75 cts. and \$1 each.

PTYCHOSPERMA Alexandræ.** D. A beautiful, smooth, pinnate-leaved Palm from the Eastern Archipelago. Resembles *Seaforthia elegans*. The leaves are silvery on the under side. Strong, with character, 50 cts. each.

RHAPIS flabelliformis.* D. China and Japan. A hardy little cane Palm, suckering from the roots like the bamboo, and forming a dense clump. The leaves are small, fan-leaved and extremely elegant. It needs shade to succeed. This never exceeds a height of 5 feet. Large plants, \$2 each.

SABAL Adansonii.* D. The DWARF PALMETTO, or BLUE PALM of Florida and Georgia. A stemless species, with dark, blue-green fan leaves, reaching 4 or 5 feet in height. It is particularly hardy, standing a temperature of 10° without injury. Leaf-stems are unarmed. Strong young plants, no character, 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

S. Blackburniana.* From Bermuda. Finally reaching a height of 20 to 25 feet. Very distinct. 35 cts. each.

S. dealbata.* This resembles *S. Adansonii*, but with darker green leaves and of larger size. Small only, 15 cts. each.



Phœnix reclinata.



Zamia integrifolia.

SABAL, continued.

S. longipedunculata.* D. Of the Adansonii type, but with large, light green leaves of a bluish cast. It is much the quickest grower of any Sabal we have, and the most suitable for growth in pots. Strong, with character leaves, 50 cts. each.

S. minor.* Of the Adansonii type, and very hardy; dwarf, 35 cts. each.

S. Palmetto.* The famed CABBAGE PALMETTO of the Carolinas and Florida. This forms a tall tree, with a large head of fan leaves, and is useful in many ways. The trunk forms a good pile, resisting attacks of the borer in sea water. The leaves make the best of thatching. This tree can be grown all over the Lower South, through to Upper California. Small plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; commencing character, 25 cts. and 40 cts. each.

S. umbraculifera.* The tallest species known, reaching a height of 80 feet in the West Indies. It is hardy here, and does well. Is very different in style from *S. Palmetto*, with larger leaves, of drooping habit, and very beautiful. A desirable sort for planting outdoors in Florida and the South. Vigorous young plants, 10 to 12 inches high, 35 cts. each.

For other choice decorative plants often listed with Palms, see *Pandanus*, page 49; *Dracæna*, pages 41 and 42, and *Curculigo*, page 41.

COLLECTION A.—Five small Palms, good sorts, all different, by mail, for 50 cts.

COLLECTION NO. 1.—Ten Palms, all different, in nice, small plants, sure to grow, sent by mail to any address for \$1.

COLLECTION NO. 2.—Ten Palms, different, in larger sizes than above, sent by mail for \$2.

COLLECTION NO. 3.—Five Palms, all different, showing character, and ready for immediate decorative effect, for \$2.50. (From 18 to 36 inches high.)

State whether wanted for outdoor planting or for pots. We will make a suitable selection.

Above offers are of Palms of our choice only.

As all Palms are pot-grown, they may be set in open ground at any time, or shipped to any distance safely.

See SPECIAL REDUCTIONS, in front of book. It is of interest to you. Wholesale prices for retail buyers.

Plants were received in good shape, and I wish to express to you my thanks. Permit me to compliment you on the evident care you have given them, and the superior state of cultivation their appearance indicates.—JOHN W. FORNOF, Streator, Ill.

The fine, large banana plants reached me in good condition.—MRS. DETRICK, Roland Park, Baltimore, Md.

The plants arrived today, in first-class condition. You couldn't have made a more satisfactory selection, to my taste, had I been there to direct it.—FRED. K. LUKE, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Plants arrived all right. They were so large and nice—the best plants that I have ever received.—MISS MATTIE B. LEAVELL, Trenton, Ky.

SEAFORTHIA elegans.** D. A most graceful plant, eminently adapted for decorative uses. Quite well known everywhere for its feathery elegance and pretty character. The pinnate leaves are 2 to 8 feet in length, dark green and perfectly smooth. Strong young plants, no character, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; 12 to 15 inches high, showing character, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; selected, with character, 35 cts. and 50 cts. each.

STEVENSONIA grandiflora.** D. THIEF PALM. "This is, perhaps, one of the most noble Palms ever introduced to cultivation. The stem is stout and the leaves are plaited entire from 1 to 8 feet in length, and from 1 to 4 feet in breadth, bifid at the apex and fringed round the margins by being cut into acuminate segments, which are edged with red. The petioles are sheathing and densely armed with black spines 3 and 4 inches in length. The blade is perfectly unarmed, deep green, spotted with dull orange-red." A tropical plant, requiring considerable heat (about like *Pritchardia Pacifica*), but worth a great deal of trouble, as it is so distinct and choice. Good plants, \$1 each.

THRINAX argentea.** D. SILVER THATCH PALM of West Indies and Florida keys. A beautiful, slow-growing fan-palm, with leaves silvery on the under side. Very choice for house cultivation. Small only, 30 cts. each.

T. parviflora.** D. Like the above, but more vigorous. Called Thatch Palm, or Royal Palmetto Thatch. One of the finest Palms for decorative purposes, but of slow growth. The deeply divided, yellowish green leaves on slender stems, form a graceful, umbrella-like crown of exceeding beauty. Both this and *T. argentea* have very slender trunks of 2 to 3 inches diameter. Elegant little plants, all with character, 35 cts. and 50 cts. each.

T. excelsa.** This is a larger species than the preceding, with leaves silvery on the under side. A good Palm for the house, but extremely slow in growth. Small plants, no character, 10 cts. and 20 cts. each.

ZAMIA integrifolia.* D. A beautiful dwarf Cycad, of about 18 inches in height. Known in this state, where it is a native, as Comptie. The roots (trunks) are grated for starch. The leaves are very pretty, pinnate and numerous. An elegant plant for a jardinière. We have plants in various sizes, all having character leaves. 10 cts., 20 cts., 30 cts. and 40 cts. each. The two larger sizes are elegant specimens a foot high.

Z. furfuracea.** D. A large tropical species from Mexico. The leaves are thick and fleshy, but very showy. It is very rare. Large plants, \$5 each.



Adiantum tetraphyllum.

VIII.

Ferns and Selaginellas.

Varieties with the asterisk (★) are the more hardy sorts. Others should be kept from hard frosts being Tropical or Semi-tropical. Our list embraces a very choice collection, and will be found very complete. See special offers of collections of Ferns, at end of department.

Ferns are becoming more generally grown as decorative plants for many specific uses, as specimens for greenhouse or home, in groups in ferneries, and in fern-dishes for table decoration, etc. Most of the sorts we list can be grown into large specimens, for jardinières and hanging-baskets if desired, and will be found useful for shaded places, where other plants would fail. In house culture these should all be given some sunshine, if possible daily. The less light they get the more frail and weak they become. Soil should be generally rather light, with leaf-mold or very old, well-rotted manure. Too much manure is injurious, yet some sorts will be benefited with considerable added as a top-dressing. Concentrated fertilizers are not so well suited for Ferns as for more rank-growing plants.

ADIANTUM. MAIDEN-HAIR FERN. One of the choicest genera, with many species adapted for growing in the house. Usually with black or brown stems and delicate green pinnae.

A. cuneatum. The most generally known. Quadripinnate foliage. Very fine for any purpose. 10 cts. to 30 cts. each.

A. cuneatum variegatum. Variegated with white. Delicate and pretty. 20 cts. and 25 cts.

A. hispidulum (pubescens). A spreading, quite erect species, forming splendid specimen plants 12 to 15 inches high. Fine plants, 15 cts. each.

A. lunulatum. Crescent-shaped leaves. This is a peculiar walking Fern, rooting at the tips of the fronds and forming new plants. 15 cts. each.

A. tenerum. A large, showy sort from Mexico and West Indies, sparingly found in Florida.

When fully grown it reaches a height of 18 to 36 inches. 20 cts. and 35 cts. each.

A. tetraphyllum. A very handsome species, somewhat like *A. hispidulum*, forming nice specimen plants. Not at all common. 25 cts. and 40 cts. each.

BLECHNUM *Braziliense*. A bold and robust Tree Fern from Brazil. The young leaves, as with all Blechnums, are of a rich wine color, finally turning dark green; trunk slender. 20 cts., 30 cts. and 40 cts. each.

B. occidentale. A handsome dwarf species with pointed leaves, rooting from runners. 15 cts. each.

B. serrulatum.* A Florida species, upright in growth, reaching 2 to 3 feet. Splendid for a tall sort for background in a fernery. 15 cts. each.



Nephrolepis rufescens tripinnatifida. (See page 33.)

CIBOTIUM Barometz. This belongs to the Tree Ferns, but has no trunk; the leaves are extremely delicate, but yet large, reaching a height of 5 feet or more. Leaves lace-like and scented. A grand specimen plant of exceedingly quick growth and very showy. You will be pleased with this. 15 cts., 25 cts. and 35 cts. each.

CYRTOMIUM falcatum. A fine house Fern from Japan, Hawaii, etc., making good specimens, sometimes 2 feet high. Leaves 1 to 2 feet long, 6 to 9 inches broad, simply pinnate. 25 cts. each.



Nephrolepis Davallioides furcans.

GYMNOCRAMME tartarea. SILVER FERN. Tall and vigorous, with a white powder on the under side of the finely cut fronds; grows 3 feet high. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

LASTREA aristata var. Very fine greenhouse Fern from Australia. Beautifully variegated with creamy yellow. 20 cts. each.

L. opaca. A pretty dwarf species. 15 cts. each.

LOMARIA gibba. A handsome, large Fern of extremely neat character, from New Caledonia. Very fine for a house plant. 20 cts. and 30 cts. each.

LYCODIUM scandens.* JAPANESE CLIMBING FERN. A lovely and distinct vine, having very pretty, short fronds, invaluable for cutting. Will grow up to a height of 10 feet, and climbs prettily over wire work, tree trunks if rough, or a like support. 20 cts. each.

NEPHROLEPIS cordifolia. A long-leaved Sword Fern, with tubers on its roots. Very handsome. 20 cts. and 30 cts. each.

N. Davallioides furcans. A grand decorative Fern, with the ends of the leaves or leaflets curiously divided and crested; splendid. Greatly in demand as a basket or jardinière Fern. We have a magnificent stock of all Nephrolepis. Nice plants, 15 cts., 25 cts., 35 cts. and 50 cts. each.

N. Duffii. A tufted species, with branched fronds of good substance. A very pretty small species, which should be in every collection. 15 cts. each.

N. exaltata. The famed Sword Fern, native to all parts of the tropics. Universally grown as a basket plant, and with long leaves of fine appearance. We grow this largely. 10 cts., 15 cts. and 20 cts. each.

NEPHROLEPIS, continued.

N. exaltata Bostoniensis. The famed "Boston Fern." This differs from the type only in attaining greater size and length of fronds. Is a splendid decorative plant, especially fine for baskets, or when placed on a tall pedestal. 15c., 25c. and 40c. each.

N. rufescens tripinnatifida. To our mind the finest Sword Fern grown. It is even prettier than *N. Davalliodes furcans*. The fronds in good-sized specimens reach a length of 3 or 4 feet, and are so finely cut as to resemble beautiful ostrich feathers. A magnificent specimen plant in any size. Is in large demand, but rare and high-priced. We have grown a large stock, and offer it very low. 15 cts., 25 cts., 35 cts. and 50 cts. each. (See illustration, page 32.)

N. Washingtoniensis. The largest of all Sword Ferns, attaining a height of 6 or 8 feet, and as handsome as a palm. It makes a grand, showy specimen, with broad leaves. New and very rare. 75 cts. each.

ONYCHIUM Japonicum. A species with delicate, fine, dark green leaves; admirable for cutting. Grows to a foot or more in height; rather hardy. 15 cts. each.

OSMUNDA cinnamomea.* The CINNAMON FERN. A hardy native Fern, useful for large ferneries, and reaching a height of 3 to 5 feet. Large plants, 25 cts. each.

O. regalis.* The ROYAL FERN. This has broad but elegant foliage; of good size, growing 4 to 5 feet high. Fronds are bipinnate. Hardy. 25c. each.

POLYPODIUM aureum. A tropical species, here growing on palmetto trees or the rotten bark of oaks. The leaves are large and light green, with a glaucous under surface. Coarsely divided. 20 cts. each.



Selaginella Braunii. (See page 34.)

P. incanum.* RESURRECTION FERN. A dwarf species, growing about 6 inches high, usually on the trunks of oaks and hickories. When the weather is damp the Fern is very noticeable, but in a drought the fronds are tightly curled. A pretty little sort, with tough leaves. 10c. and 25c. each.

PTERIS argyræa. Fronds variegated white. Grows to a height of 18 inches. 25 cts. each.

P. cretica albo-lineata. A beautifully striped Fern. Dwarf, and very suitable for jardinières, fern baskets, etc. Leaves white and green. A charming plant. Pronounced by leading florists the best variegated Fern. 15 cts. each.

P. hastata. A peculiarly cut-leaved Fern, growing a foot high. Good. 20 cts. each.

P. palmata. Choice sort for almost every use. Small sized, almost entire-leaved. 15 cts. each.



Pteris Victoriae. (See page 34.)



Selaginella cuspidata.

PTERIS, continued.

P. serrulata. A pretty species, with queer, divided leaves, growing about a foot high. 15c. each.

P. Sieboldi. A large, rather coarse-leaved species, adapted for growing into specimens. 15c. ea.

P. tremula. A New Zealand species, well-known in first-class greenhouses; much used in cutting, and for all decorating. Grows to 2 feet in height. 15 cts. each.

P. Victoriae. A delicately cut Fern, resembling *P. cretica*, but very much smaller; has variegated foliage. Fine species, 15 cts. each.

SELAGINELLA.

CLUB MOSS. These delicate plants are reminders of the prehistoric coal age, as they then grew remarkably large and lovely; they are mostly dwarf now, and are cultivated with ferns; they make magnificent specimens for Wardian cases, for table decorations, and for bouquets, as well as for other minor uses. They are all very beautiful; of extremely easy growth.

S. Braunii. Beautiful, erect species, with lovely, dark green fronds a foot long. One of the most valuable. 15c. and 25c. each.

S. cuspidata. A lovely tufted species, growing about 6 inches high. A fine, pleasing variety, especially suitable for small jardinières and fern dishes. 10 cts., 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

S. Emiliana. A charming variety, making a dense clump, with many stems. It forms fine specimens, and is a good cutting sort. Fine plants, 15c. and 25c. each.

S. flabellata. A beautiful Guatemalan species, with large, spreading, fern-like branches. Grows 10 inches high; magnificent. 15c. and 25c. ea.

S. Kraussiana. A delicate West Indian creeping sort, invaluable for edging for greenhouse beds, tubs, etc., and for bouquets. 10 cts. each.

S. Martensii. A delicate, upright species, with heavy fronds. Has air roots, which help hold the stems upright; very good. 15c. each.

S. uncinata. A quick-growing creeping fern, with many shades of green and bronze. Called oftentimes Rainbow Moss. Useful for edging or for covering a surface quickly. 10 cts. each.

S. Willdenovii. A choice, large-growing sort, with fronds of blue, green and bronze. It throws up creeping stems 8 to 10 feet long. Rare. 25c. each.

WOODWARDIA angustifolia.* Native creeping Fern, growing in moist, mucky soil. 10 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

W. Virginica.* Large native Fern. Suitable as a background in a fernery of hardy varieties. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.



Selaginella Emiliana.

NO. 1. **COLLECTION** of five strong Ferns for 40 cents, postpaid. (Our selection only.)

NO. 2. **COLLECTION** of ten Ferns, including some of the rarer sorts, all very choice sorts, for \$1, postpaid. (Our selection only.)

NO. 3. **COLLECTION** of five Ferns in large size, of great decorative value, fine sorts, \$1.25, postpaid.



Group of Fine Crotons. (See page 40.)

IX.

Miscellaneous Department.

EMBRACING TENDER AND HARDY TREES, SHRUBS, CLIMBERS AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS,
ORCHIDS, CACTI AND SUCCULENTS, ORNAMENTAL AND USEFUL, OF ALL
DESCRIPTIONS, OLD AND FAMILIAR, NEW AND RARE.

Almost all in this department may be transplanted at any time of the year. A great many are pot-grown. The hardy trees in general, however, should be transplanted in cool weather—October till March—preferably in November and December.

Explanation of symbols: ★, Hardy throughout the South. ★★, Hardy in Florida, California and semi-tropical regions. ★★★, Tropical; most all doing well in South Florida, South California, and warmer parts of Gulf coast, sprouting up readily if frozen down. T, Tree, or very large shrub. S, Shrub, or plant. V, Vine, or creeper. D, Recommended for house-culture as decorative or flowering. E, Evergreen.

ABRUS precatorius.*** V D E. CRAB'S-EYE VINE. "The delicate Crab's-eye Vine, with beautiful, light green, pinnate leaves and bunches of pods, which, opening, display the loveliest little scarlet beans, with jet-black eyes, you ever saw." A charming, lace-like vine, suitable for screens for Florida, the extreme Lower South and California. 15 cts. each.

ACACIA Farnesiana. See Economic Plants.
A. Julibrissin.** T. From the Caucasus to Japan. A favorite ornamental shade tree of southern Europe. Hardy in Lower South. 15 cts. each.

ACALYPHA marginata.*** S D E. The Acalyphas are magnificent plants, with variegated leaves, succeeding admirably in the open ground in the South; in South Florida, are never killed entirely out. Leaves of this handsome variety are marginated with several shades of red, white, pink, etc. Grows 5 or 6 feet high. 15 cts., 25 cts. and 35 cts. each for fine plants.

A. Miltoniana.*** S D E. A new dwarf sort, with delicate cut leaves of white, cream and green. 15 cts. each.

A. mosaica.*** S D E. Mosaic-leaved. A grand species, showing the most color of any of the

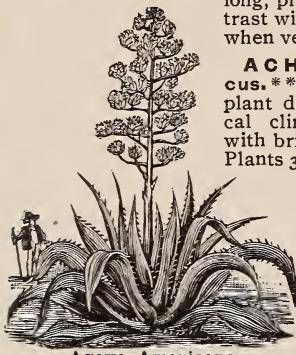
ACALYPHA mosaica, continued.

species; leaves all shades of green, yellow and red, with curious markings, and slightly twisted. Extremely showy and quick in growth. 15 cts., 25 cts. and 40 cts. each for fine plants.

A. Sanderi (hispida).*** S D E. The much-advertised "Philippine Medusa" plant. The foliage is green; flowers closely set together on a long stem, forming a rich red spike from 6 to 20 inches

long, presenting a striking contrast with the leaves. Blooms when very small. 25 cts. each.

ACHANIA malavaviscus.*** S E. This fine old plant does well in semi-tropical climates. Abutilon-like, with brilliant scarlet flowers. Plants 3 to 4 feet high, 15c. ea.



Agave Americana.

several of the most valuable fiber plants. They are all of great decorative value.

A. Americana.** The great AMERICAN ALOE, or CENTURY PLANT. Well known everywhere for its striking beauty. Grows to great size. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

A. Americana variegata.** Leaves striped with white. 40 cts. each.

A. recurvata.** Hardy. Rich, blue-green leaves, wide and gracefully recurved. The handsomest large sort in our collection. A magnificent plant, beautiful in all sizes, and surpassingly fine for all decorative purposes. Fine plants, 15 cts. to 25 cts. each.

A. rigida.*** The only native Agave in South Florida. A handsome plant, forming a short stem or trunk, after the manner of *Yucca aloifolia*. A splendid decorative plant. Spiny leaves. 15 cts. to 30 cts. each.

A. rigida, var. Sisalana.*** See Economical Plants. Fine stock, from 10 cts. up.

A. Salmiana.*** and a few others, not enough in stock to catalogue, from 20 cts. to 75 cts. each, as to size and symmetry.

ALBIZZIA Lebbek.*** T E. "WOMAN'S TONGUE TREE." A handsome pinnate-leaved, half-hardy shade tree from Jamaica. Does well here; of quick growth. Resembles the Royal Poinciana. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

A. fastigiata.*** T E. A new species from Africa, with very handsome leaves. 35 cts. each.

ALLAMANDA nerifolia.*** S D E. A choice tropical shrub, with flowers 2 inches in diameter, rather bell-shaped, golden yellow, and produced in enormous quantity all the year. Will stand but little frost, but is extremely quick-growing, and blooms soon after setting outdoors. 10 cts., 20 cts. and 40 cts. each.

A. Hendersonii.*** V-S E. The largest flowered, ordinary variety, with magnificent golden yellow flowers, 4 or 5 inches across. Dark green foliage. A climber, or can be trained as a bush. 10 cts. and 20 cts. each.

A. Williamsii.*** V-S D E. This is a new species, with flowers half-way in size between the two preceding sorts; bright yellow and scented. It forms either a bush or tall climber, like Hendersonii. Grand. Blooms when quite small. A gorgeous pot-plant. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

ALOCASIA.*** S D. Splendid, ornamental-leaved aroid plants, closely related to colocasia and caladium. They are of easy growth, but prefer a moist and very rich soil. Very effective as single specimens, or for grouping in beds. Evergreen mostly, when kept from frost.

A. gigantea.*** S D E. This is the most immense of them all, and has light green, stiff leaves, sometimes 6 feet high. A grand plant. 20 cts. to 50 cts. each.

A. illustris.*** S D E. Leaves blotched with dark purplish black on green. It is not a large-growing sort, but is very handsome and striking. 25 cts. each.

A. macrorhiza variegata.*** S D E. This is very similar to *A. gigantea*, but the leaves are marbled and blotched with white. A rare and peculiarly elegant plant, specially good for bedding out. 25 cts., 35 cts. and 50 cts. each.

A. Marshalli.*** S D. Very quick-growing, of medium size. Green leaves and dark stems. 10 cts. and 20 cts. each.

A. violacea.*** S D E. A rare and beautiful species, of slow growth. The leaves are a rich violet-bronze, very different from any color seen among plants. Attains considerable size; evergreen. \$1 each.

ALOE.*** S D E. Handsome, succulent plants, well known in choice collections. We have several sorts. 20 cts. to 40 cts. each for good plants.

ALPINIA nutans.*** S E. SHELL-FLOWER. One of the grandest tropical scitaminaceous plants when fully developed that we have ever seen. It has large, deep green leaves, resembling a canna somewhat, on a stiff, curving stem, and terminal racemes of gorgeous flowers of most brilliant yellow, orange and white. Rare. 25 cts. each.

ALSTRÖMERIA, sp.** S. A lily-like plant, with pretty red, green and white flowers, borne on a tall stalk in the spring. Hardy here; prefers full shade. 20 cts. each.



Allamanda Williamsii.



Alocasia illustris. (See opposite page.)

AMARYLLIS Johnsonii.** S D. A gorgeous spring-blooming, bulbous plant, well known and hardy all over the South. The crimson flowers are borne on tall stalks, and the whole umbel of flowers is usually in full bloom at the same time. 50 cts. each.

A. equestris.** S D. One of the best evergreen species, with bright red flowers; particularly floriferous. Is of the easiest growth. Blooms in early spring and summer. A large stock enables us to offer flowering bulbs at 15 cts. each, 35 cts. for 3.

ANANASSA.*** S E. VARIEGATED - LEAVED PINEAPPLE. Striped green and white, with a touch of pink. Rare. \$2 to \$4 each.

ANTICONON leptopus.** V. The ROSA DE MONTANA of Mexico. A beautiful climbing plant, with tuberous roots; produces freely large racemes of rose-pink flowers of the most exquisite color; leaves heart-shaped. It is a magnificent vine for the South, as it can be set in the spring and gotten into bloom long before frost. Here it seldom stops blooming. 15 cts. each.

ARALIA.*** S D E. Very ornamental foliage plants for house culture, or open air in the summer. Fine bedders, if given slight shade during part of the day. Plants, with age, reach a height of 10 feet. Very desirable; leaves compound.

A. filicifolia. Leaves fern-like; petioles marked with oblong, white spots. Exceedingly elegant. 35 cts. each. See illustration on back cover.

A. Quilfolei. A very handsome species, with variegated foliage, green, white and cream. A rapid grower, and one of the most showy sorts. A fine pot-plant. 35 cts. and 50 cts. each; old specimen plants, 5 or 6 feet high, \$1 and \$2 each. See illustration on back cover.

A. latifolia. Very bold and rich in appearance. Green and pale yellow leaves, of fine appearance. 30 cts. to 50 cts. each. Illustrated on back cover.

~~See Panax~~ See Panax, page 48, for allied plants.

ARDISIA crenulata.*** S D E. A choice, half-hardy, broad-leaved evergreen shrub, bearing a profusion of scarlet berries, and much used in decorations. Small plants only, 15 cts. each.

A. crenulata alba. Fruits are white until nearly ready to drop, when they turn pink. Small plants only, 15 cts. each.

A. polyccephala.*** S D E. A handsome, smooth-leaved species of great beauty. Forms a splendid decorative plant. New leaves are wine-colored. Nice plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

A., species from Jamaica.*** S D E. This has handsome broad leaves, not so pointed as the preceding species, of a lighter shade of green. A fine grower, and will grow in the open ground in protected places in South Florida and South California, as will both other species named. Fine young plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

ARISTOLOCHIA elegans.*** V E. A very choice summer climber, growing here all the year round. Its growth is rapid and dense, and it produces a great number of elegant, dark purple flowers, blotched and waved with creamy white, of peculiar form. 15 cts. each.

A. floribunda.*** V E. Free-growing tropical vine from Brazil, with pointed leaves and medium-sized flowers about 2 inches wide by 3 inches long. Flowers purplish red, with yellow center. 15c. ea.

ASPARAGUS *Aethiopicus*.*** S D E. A new plant from Africa of our 1899 importations. The foliage is handsome, and totally distinct from any other species we know. Has the vigorous growth and fine habit of *A. Sprengeri*, with finer foliage. Small only, 50 cts. each.

A. Sprengeri.*** S D E. A fine decorative plant, now much used in all decorations; cut fronds keep well and are very beautiful. The sprays of growth are peculiarly much-branched and very fine-leaved; rich green. Originally introduced by us from South Africa in 1888. Now grown in vast quantity by the florist for decorative work of all sorts. 25 cts. each.

A. plumosus.*** V D E. A very fine, fern-leaved, climbing plant; particularly nice for bouquet work. 25 cts. and 40 cts. each.

A. tenuissimus.*** V D E. A taller vine than preceding; fine, filmy foliage, useful for cutting or decorating. 15 cts. and 35 cts. each.

AUCUBA Japonica.* S E. GOLD-DUST TREE. Handsome, broad-leaved evergreen shrub, with variegated foliage. Green and cream. Likes partial shade. Hardy. 20 cts. and 50 cts. each.

BAPHIA racemosa.*** T E. A South African tree belonging to the pea family. The wood is useful for extracting dye. Pot-plants, 40 cts. each.



Ardisia crenulata.

BAUHINIA.*** S E. MOUNTAIN EBONY. This is an extensive genus of tropical plants, creepers, shrubs and trees, widely diffused throughout the tropics, and especially abundant in South America and India. Flowers are handsome and freely produced. Very desirable shrubs, etc., for South Florida and South California, as they can stand some frost. Some species do well in the greenhouse.

B. acuminata. India. One of the most satisfactory, either for open ground or greenhouse culture, as it blooms, when but a few weeks old, continuously from May to November. Flowers single, pure white, averaging 3 inches across, with pointed petals, and borne in bunches. The leaves are curiously two-lobed, and close together at night. 25 cts. each.

B. alba. A taller shrub than acuminata, reaching a height of 12 feet, but with foliage and flowers resembling this species somewhat. Flowers are pure white, but bloom early—February to May. Of quick growth. 30 cts. each.



Bougainvillea.

B. purpurea. One of the finest flowering small trees we have ever seen. Visitors throughout the late winter and spring rave over the exquisite orchid-like flowers, so dainty and yet so rich in color. Flowers are borne in the greatest profusion, 3 or 4 inches across, varying in color from almost white to a rich purple, and marked and shaded with many tones. We cannot adequately describe them; they are grand! The plant is robust and rather hardy, reaching a height of 20 feet or more. 25 cts. each.

B. variegata. Strong grower, like *B. purpurea*, with more pointed leaves, and flowers variegated in white, yellow and lavender-purple. A glorious flower. Blooms late in autumn and spring. 25 cts. each.

B., species from Jamaica. Strong grower, with pink flowers, blooming in the early spring. New. 30 cts. each.

BILLBERGIA Liboniana.*** S E. A rare epiphyte, growing 18 inches high. Purple flowers. A unique plant. Grows well in peaty soil, or soil mixed with moss. 45 cts. each.

BIGNONIA. The two genera, Bignonia and Tecoma, include many splendid plants, mostly climbers. See also Tecoma.

B. Adenophylla.*** S E. New. Tall sort. 25 cts. each.

B. alba. ** V E. A hardy vine with handsome white flowers, freely borne in early spring. Vigorous. 25 cts. each.

B. capreolata. * V E. Our lovely native evergreen species, quite hardy in the South. Flowers orange-red in spring. Leaves compound, dark green; attaches itself firmly to walls, etc. 15c. ea.

B. suaveolens.*** T. Bengal. A tropical tree, with dull crimson flowers, very fragrant. Leaves large, compound and spreading. Rare. 50c. ea.

B. Thunbergiana. ** V E. An elegant sort, which climbs on wood or stone, producing in spring large golden yellow flowers in profusion. 15c. ea.

B. Tweediana. ** V E. Much like the preceding species. A fine thing for covering walls, which it does about as well as the "Boston Ivy." Yellow flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

BOHEA Amherstiana.*** S. A rare shrub from the Canary Islands. 25 cts. each.

BOUCAINVILLEA glabra.*** V E. A truly magnificent rambling shrub or climber, bearing enormous quantities of royal purple bracts and small yellow flowers. The bracts pass as flowers, and are simply gorgeous. It is largely grown in all tropical countries, and does well in protected places in southern Florida and California free from hard frosts. A grand greenhouse plant. 35c. each.

BROMELIA pinguin.*** S D E. A WILD PINE of Jamaica, where it is largely grown as a useful and ornamental hedge plant. It resembles the pineapple and Pandanus, and is a remarkably handsome plant, growing about 3 feet high, with scarlet centers after it reaches 18 inches in height. Leaves are serrated and thorny. As a single plant in decorative work, or for the house, it is very suitable, growing well in any soil, and standing much neglect. It bears an abundance of acid fruits the size of large plums, which are quite agreeable. Large plants, 25 cts. to 40 cts. each.

BRYOPHYLLUM calycinum.*** S E. An odd and rapid-growing succulent. Flowers green and reddish bronze, in form of bladders. One of those strange plants that are propagated from leaves. Extremely curious. The leaves may be pinned on the wall, and will throw out sprouts from every notch without watering. 15 cts. each.

BUXUS sempervirens. * S E. The common DWARF TREE Box. A hardy shrub, much used for edging or dwarf hedges. Small only, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

CACTUS. See *Cereus*, *Opuntia* and *Pereskia*.

CAESALPINIA regia.*** T. The ROYAL POINCIANA. This is a beautiful deciduous tropical tree, bearing quantities of brilliant scarlet flowers in the spring. The leaves are large, decomound, and of a pleasing green. Of very rapid growth. Gives a striking tropical effect. Fine pot-plants, 25 cts. and 40 cts. each.

C. pulcherrima.*** S D E. DWARF POINCIANA, or BARBADOES FLOWER FENCE. This is a grand shrub, doing well outdoors here, but adapted for growth in the house as well. Has delicate evergreen, mimosa-like leaves and gorgeous red and yellow flowers, produced on the ends of the new growth all the year. It blooms in a short time from transplanting, and if the seeds are clipped off and the plant given a fair show, it surpasses anything we know of for a tropical flowering plant. Fine plants, 20 cts. and 35 cts. each.

C. pulcherrima flava.*** S D E. Like the preceding variety, but with clear yellow blooms. 30 cts. each.

CAESALPINIA, continued.

C. mimax, var. *curmanica*.*** S E. A large, thorny species. New and rare. \$1 each.

C. sappan.*** T E. A very ornamental tree from southern Asia. The wood furnishes a red dye, and the trees are used in Jamaica to make a tall hedge. Nice plants, 25 cts. each.

CALADIUM, *Fancy Foliage Section*.*** S D. Splendid ornamental foliage plants, dying down through the winter months unless they are kept in a hothouse; leaves marked with the brightest colors, red, green, and sometimes a transparent white, all arrow-shaped. No other ornamental plant possesses more richness or delicacy in coloring. Prefers moist and half-shady locations. Has proved a grand house plant, enjoying the partial shade of rooms. We have a magnificent collection, and offer the finest sorts at 10 cts. and 15 cts. each.

C. albanense.*** S D. A dwarf and elegant fancy Caladium, with rich red and greenish yellow foliage. This is a different strain from the ordinary hybrids. New. Leaves are upright, arrow-shaped. Fine, strong roots. 35 cts. each.

CALPURNEA sylvatica.*** S E. A yellow-flowered shrub from Natal, with pretty compound leaves. Of quick growth. 40 cts. each.

CALYCANTHUS floridus.* S. SWEET SHRUB. Well-known hardy shrub, with brown flowers of delicious fragrance. Blooms for a long season. Grows to 5 or 6 feet in height, ordinarily. Strong plants, 25 cts. each.

CAMELLIA Japonica.* S D E. All over the South is wrongly called "Japonica," instead of Camellia, as it should be. One of the finest hardy evergreen flowering shrubs grown. Does well all over the South, and the splendid flowers last for some time after being cut. We have a fine stock of plants, in various sizes.

Double White. Fine plants, 18 to 24 inches high, \$1 each.

Double Red. Strong plants, 18 to 24 inches high, 75 cts. each. Small, 1 year old, 25 cts. each.

Double Pink. 18 to 24 inches high, 75 cts. each.

Double Carmine. Striped white. 18 to 24 inches high, 75 cts. each.

Double Carmine. Striped with rose-pink. 18 to 24 inches high, 75 cts. each.

Double Crimson. Mottled with white, 18 to 24 inches high, \$1 each.

Single White. Small, bell-shaped flower, 16 to 24 inches high, 60 cts. each.

Single Pink. 15 to 24 inches high, 40 cts. and 60 cts. each. Small, 1 year, 20 cts. each.

Single Red. 15 to 24 inches high, 40 cts. and 60 cts. each. Small, 1 year, 20 cts. each.

CANNA Indica.*** S E. These splendid broad-leaved plants are used with great effect for bedding, and have both green and bronze-red foliage. The flowers are simply gorgeous, and in all shades of red and yellow; also, variegated. The old canes, after flowering, should be removed to allow new growth plenty of room. We have a good stock of the best varieties in cultivation, and supply strong roots. Sure to please you.

Austria. The gorgeous new orchid-flowered Canna, a hybrid with *Canna flaccida* as one parent. Flowers of immense size, 5 or 6 inches across. **Golden yellow**. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Burbank. Orchid-flowered; gigantic in size. Rich canary-yellow, with fine dots of red on lower petals. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Charles Henderson. One of the finest crimson sorts. Grows rarely over 3½ feet high. Large flowers in compact trusses. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.



Canna.

Florida. New. "Orange-crimson lines on a flaming scarlet ground." 15 cts. each.

Florence Vaughan. One of the finest yellow spotted varieties. Rich, golden yellow, spotted with bright red. Large flowers; dwarf plant. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Italia. Orchid-flowered; of immense size. Gorgeous flowers; golden yellow, blotched with orange-scarlet on the upper petals; lower petals scarlet, with yellow edge. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Queen Charlotte. "Bears a beautiful bouquet of large flowers, with petals of a rich scarlet-crimson, broadly banded with canary-yellow." Rich green leaves; dwarf habit. Grand. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Robusta. A large variety, with bronze-red and green foliage. A grand foliage sort. Small red flowers. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Mme. Crozy. Standard dwarf sort; gilt-edged red. A fine variety. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Marechal Vaillante. Plant medium size, with the richest bronze-red leaves. This has the darkest foliage we have ever seen in a Canna. The leaves are long and pointed. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

We will send 12 Cannas, mixed, without naming, for 85 cts. (Mixed from all our best sorts.)

C. flaccida. Our native "ORCHID CANNA." Dwarf habit, with clear yellow flowers 3 to 5 inches across. Light green leaves. 10c. each, 75c. per doz.

CASSIA grandis.*** S E. A beautiful, compound-leaved shrub, with bronzy green foliage and yellow flowers. New and rare. 35 cts. each.

CEREUS grandiflorus.*** V D. The true NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS. A climbing, nearly round-stemmed cactus, bearing richly scented white flowers from 4 to 6 inches in diameter. 15 cts. each.

C. triangularis.*** V D. STRAWBERRY PEAR CACTUS. This is also a night-bloomer, very similar in flowers and delicious perfume to *C. grandiflorus*, but with 3-angled stems. The stems of both species cling to walls or other support. 15 cts. to 25 cts. each.

CESTRUM diurnum.*** S D E. "DAY JESSAMINE." A quick-growing evergreen shrub, standing but little frost, and producing quantities of scented white flowers, valuable for cut-flower work, and resembling candytuft. Good pot-plant. 20 cts. each.

C. elegans.*** S D E. A charming species, having masses of rose-pink and carmine flowers, borne freely. 25 cts. each.



Crinum.

CESTRUM, continued.

C. nocturnum.*** S E. "NIGHT-BLOOMING JESSAMINE." This has small, creamy yellow flowers, intensely sweet at night, and perfuming the air for a long distance. Said to be the most valuable of all perfume plants. Stands only a little frost, but is of quick growth, and blooms when small. 20 cts. each.

CHLOROCODON Whitei.*** V E. An Asclepiad from Natal, of strong growth. Possesses medicinal properties. A rank climber; purple flowers an inch wide. 25 cts. each.

CLERODENDRON. A genus of widely different plants, embracing climbers, herbaceous plants, shrubs and trees. All desirable.

C. Balfourii.*** V D E. A climber of great beauty. The flowers are of a bright scarlet, and enclosed in a bag-like calyx of pure white. The panicles of the flowers are upwards of 6 inches in width. Free-blooming. A fine plant for outdoors in the Lower South, and for the window-garden. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

C. delicatum.*** V D E. Like the preceding, except that the calyx is greenish instead of white, and the flowers are slightly smaller. The blooms last for weeks in great beauty. It is fine. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

C. viscosissimum.* T. A tree with showy flowers, something like the catalpa. Hardy, and of rapid growth. Deciduous. 20 cts. each.

CORDIA Sebestena.*** S E. GEIGER TREE. Large, rough-leaved shrub (tropical), with very handsome, orange-scarlet flowers of good size. It is a peculiar and interesting shrub. Rare. \$1 each.

COSTUS speciosa.*** S E D. "Up we pushed along the narrow path, past curious, spiral flags (Costus), just throwing out their heads of delicate white or purple flowers."—Kingsley. Native of Central America and Lower Antilles. A rare and beautiful decorative plant, requiring a sunny window for best growth. 20 cts. and 50 cts. for strong specimens.

CRINUM.** S D E. These magnificent flowering bulbs are closely related to amaryllis and pan-cratium. Evergreen; of easy culture; in Florida in the open ground, at the North in the greenhouse. Many of the choice sorts rarely produce new bulbs, and consequently are very high priced.

C. amabile. Sumatra. Very rare species, with very fragrant flowers, borne in immense clusters—"20 to 30 in an umbel, tinged red;" tube red, and about 3 or 4 inches long. A few strong plants, 50 cts. each.

C. Americanum. A most beautiful plant, producing umbels of large, white, lily-like flowers, often 6 or 8 to the spike. A native of the Florida swamps, but, like most of the Crinums, not particular as to soil or situation. 20c. each, \$1 per doz.

C. sp. from Assam. Flowers white, striped with soft pink, about the size of those of *C. Kunthianum*, but distinct. Rare, and entirely new. Strong, 75 cts. each.

C. cappedum. A magnificent hybrid between the huge *C. pedunculatum* (St. John's Lily) and a fine type of *C. Capense*. It has the stately habit and almost the size of the larger parent, while the flowers are broad-petaled, widely open, very numerous, and of a crisp whiteness, sometimes assuming a rosy tint before they fade. We have the entire stock, which has never been offered before. Large bulbs, \$2 each.

C. Capense. A beautiful sort from Cape of Good Hope. Flowers waxy pink and white, and borne in profusion. Foliage a bluish green. 50 cts. each.

C. fimbriatum. NASSAU, or MILK AND WINE LILY. A strong grower; not particular as to soil. Flowers in umbels; very large and showy; striped white and carmine; 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Exceedingly choice and desirable as a pot-plant, or for bedding out during summer at the North. The fragrant flowers are so different from any of the more common flowers grown North that they produce a sensation when seen. We offer two sizes. Small bulbs, will bloom next year, 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100. **Blooming size**, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$8 per 100.

C. Kirkii. Previously catalogued as *S. p.* 2. The flowers are large, pure white, with a reddish purple stripe on the outside of each petal, which, showing through, gives the flower a pink tinge on the inside; some 10 to 15 of these large flowers are produced at the top of a tall purple spike, and there are frequently two or more spikes of bloom from the bulb during the season. In addition, the foliage is very handsome, the numerous wavy-edged leaves forming a perfect rosette. Flowering bulbs, 35 cts. each; large and heavy, 50 cts. each.

C. Kirkii \times **Capense**. A new hybrid, with flowers size of Kirkii and with the delicate light color of Capense. Only a few strong plants, at \$1.50 each.

C. Kunthianum. Vigorous grower and abundant bloomer, from New Grenada. Flowers lighter than *C. scabrum*, and the whole plant taller and larger. This is a grand species, with splendid colored flowers, freely produced. 75 cts. and \$1 each.

C. Moorei. This is indeed a lovely and rare species, having pink flowers of exquisite scent. Native of Natal, therefore, like Capense, is apt to bloom during our winter months. \$1 each.

C. scabrum. Tropical Africa. Five to ten flowers in an umbel, of a dull white, tinged with rosy red. Leaves light green, spreading, with wavy edges. Very choice species. 35 cts. to 75 cts. each.

C. Virginicum. A choice hybrid, originated in England; flowers very large and widely opened, white and rosy pink. One of the best. 75 cts. each.

CROTON.*** S D E. These splendid plants are natives of the South Sea Islands, but are now universally grown in warm countries in the open ground, and in all Europe and the United States as a choice hothouse plant. They ordinarily survive our south Florida winters, but need protection on frosty nights. They make splendid pot-

CROTON, continued.

plants for the piazza or window-garden. Leaves are brilliantly variegated in every color of the rainbow, and present a fine appearance. A grand bedding plant, standing the hottest sunshine, which adds greater brilliancy to their colors. We have 30 distinct sorts, all of which, if planted out in the spring, will make good specimens by autumn, when they can be lifted and potted for the house. Among our large collection is a number of unnamed varieties. We offer mixed plants, without labels, nice, small, sure to grow, at 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. (all different). Larger, about 8 to 12 inches high, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Following are named varieties:

Amabile. Broad-leaved, of slow growth, with highly colored foliage, showing pink, purple, green, yellow, etc. 50 cts. each.

Andreamum. Broad-leaved; neat habit and free growth. High color, orange, etc. 40 cts. each.

Angustifolium. Very narrow leaves; green and yellow. 20 cts. each.

Appendiculatum. Plain green, with peculiar detached ends of leaves, swinging by the midrib. 15 cts. each.

Aucubaeifolium. Broad-leaved; green, with yellow dots and bronze undersurfaces. 10 cts., 15 cts. and 25 cts. each. Large specimens, 75 cts. each.

Chrysophyllum. Narrow, small leaves; green, with yellow dots. Fine for edging a bed. 10 cts., 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

Cornutum. Narrow; green and yellow. 20 cts. ea.

Dermannianum. Small, but broad leaves; bronze-red, yellow and green. Fine for edging. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

Discolor. Green and maroon-red. Peculiar broad-leaved sort. 25 cts. each.

Israeli. Broad-leaved, with golden ribs and veins. 20 cts. each.

Interruptum.* Dark purplish green above, crimson midrib. Rather broad-leaved. 25 cts. each.

Irregulare. Medium broad, rather oblong. Green, yellow blotches and midrib. 25 cts. each.

Johannis.* Long, narrow leaves; green and creamy yellow. Fine. 25 cts. each.

Lord Derby. Broad, trilobed leaves; richest red and yellow. 25 cts. each.

McArthurii. Broad-leaved. Green and golden yellow. 25 cts. each.

Maculatum-Katoni. Broad, trilobed leaves, green, with bright yellow dots. 35 cts. each.

Morti. Broad leaves; green, with a great amount of yellow. One of the showiest. 15c. and 25c. each.

Pictum. Broad-leaved. Crimson, brown, green and yellow. 20 cts. each.

Picturatum. Narrow leaves. Green, carmine, yellow, orange, etc. One of the richest colored, and valuable for all places—as a specimen, for edging, massing, etc. Large stock. 10 cts., 15 cts., 20 cts., 25 cts., for fine plants. Large specimens, 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. to \$1 each.

Queen Victoria. Broad-leaved. An elegant sort, with rich colors. Green, golden yellow, magenta, crimson. 20 cts. and 30 cts. each.

Splendens. Broad leaves, richly marked yellow and dull red on a green ground. 35 cts. each.

Tortilis. A curious, twisted and curled-leaved sort, marked red and green, with a touch of yellow. 25 cts. each.

Veitchi. Broad-leaved. Green, pink and crimson. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

Volutum. Medium broad, curled leaves. Green, with occasional yellow midrib, or sometimes a series of leaves clear yellow. 25 cts. each.

 It must be remembered that the final coloring of Crotons is different from the first or growing colors of young plants, and the influence of shade is very marked on them. They need bright, clear sunshine for full development.

CURCULIGO recurvata.*** S D E. Bengal. A palm-like plant, much resembling a young coconut palm. Much used in decorative work by florists, and valuable for vases and jardinières. Fine plants, 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

CRYTOLEPIS Buchanani.* ** V E. East Indies. A twining shrub with yellow flowers resembling those of an Echites. 35 cts. each.

DASYLIRION serratifolium.** S D E. A yucca-like plant from northern Mexico. Fine scenic plant, growing 3 feet high. Leaves narrow, armed. Large, 75 cts. to \$2 each. Small plants, 30 cts. each.

DAUBENTONIA punicea.* ** S. A handsome shrub, with compound leaves, entirely hardy in the Lower South. Flowers freely produced at intervals all the year (except winter), in great terminal masses of richest orange-scarlet, weighing down the slender branches. A desirable shrub for any soil. Strong plants, 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

DEUTZIA.* S. Deutzias are well-known spring-flowering, hardy shrubs, favorites with every one, and succeed in Florida. We have a few of the best sorts; viz., Crenata, Double Pink, Double White, Fortunei and Pride of Rochester. Varying in all shades of white and pink. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz. (Assorted, if desired.)

DIEFFENBACHIA.*** S E. A genus of noble, erect, tropical evergreen perennials, with handsomely variegated foliage. Stems are fleshy, and from 6 to 8 feet in height. They thrive in light soil, well enriched, and enjoy heat like a musa.

D. Bausei. "Leaves yellowish green, margined and irregularly blotched with dark green, and profusely spotted with white; broad; from 1 to 1 1/4 feet long. Petioles white." 75 cts. each.

D. nobilis. "Leaves deep, rich green, profusely blotched and spotted with white, except at the edges, where the ground color forms a broad marginal band; petioles pale green, transversely banded with dark green." 75 cts. each.

DILLENDIA Indica.*** T E. A large, tropical tree from India, bearing very large, handsome foliage and immense white or cream flowers, richly scented. Evergreen, and no doubt suitable for extreme south Florida to plant outdoors for shade. 30 cts. each.

DRACÆNA.* ** S D E. DRAGON TREE. A large genus of ornamental-leaved plants, now extensively grown for decorative purposes. The richly colored leaves give a splendid tropical effect. Potted specimens could be sunk on the lawn or in the flower garden, and only removed to the house during a few frosty nights of December and Jan-



Branch of Croton picturatum.



Group of Dracenas.

1. *D. Guillaumieri*. 2. *D. Braziliensis*. 3. *D. terminalis rosea*.
4. *D. ferrea*. 5. *D. fragrans*.

DRACENA, continued.

uary; or, planted in the open ground, they would rarely need protection in South Florida. Very easily moved and transplanted. They are all very nice plants for house decoration, thriving in partial sunshine. They do not need quite so much heat as Crotons.

D. Braziliensis. Wide, thin green leaves, with a touch of pink on the margins sometimes, giving a rich tropical effect. Quick grower. Fine plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

D. draco. This is the famed DRAGON TREE of the Canary Islands. Most hardy sort, reaching a height of 40 feet with great age. Narrow green leaves. Small, 25 cts. each.

D. fragrans. Flowers fragrant; foliage rich green, rather narrow. 40 cts. each.

D. ferrea. Leaves a rich wine color, of the size and habit of *terminalis*. One of the most striking colored foliage plants imaginable, without a trace of green. Fine plants, 25 cts. each.

D. Guillaumieri. Broad leaves of a light shade of green, finally becoming marked with pink and creamy yellow. Small, 25 cts. each. Large specimens, 18 to 24 inches high, 75 cts. each.

D. Haageana. A new sort of neat habit; dwarf. Leaves light green. 30 cts. each.

D. Hookeriana. Rare sort from South Africa. Somewhat after the habit of *D. draco*, but broader leaves, marked with white margins. 50 cts. each.

D. Lindeni. A variegated form of *D. fragrans*, with broad stripes of creamy yellow on each side of the leaves. Nice plants, \$1.50 each.

D. terminalis rosea. The standard old variety, with bronzy green leaves beautifully marked with pink, or carmine and white. Very effective decorative plant, and of easy growth. Have a grand stock of fine young plants. 5 to 7 inches high, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; 7 to 10 inches, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. Larger plants, 40 cts. each.

~~All~~ All Dracenas need 1.ch, sandy loam, well drained, and a rather high temperature to do their best. They will stand considerable cool weather (but no frost) in their more dormant or resting season. They are seldom troubled by insects, and grow with little care into beautiful specimens.

DURANTA *Plumieri*. **
S.E. GOLDEN DEWDROP. South America. Delicate lilac flowers, borne in racemes, followed by yellow berries. Often used as an ornamental hedge plant in the East Indies. Flowers of both species resemble forget-me-nots, only larger; and the yellow berries are held on the bush for months, giving a neat and handsome appearance. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

ENTADA polystachys. **
V.E. A handsome, pinnate-leaved woody climber, bearing white flowers in dense spikes. A new plant of quick growth from the West Indies. 30c. ea.

EPIDENDRUM venosum. **
* S.D.E. A very pretty native orchid, growing on the bark of oaks, etc. Is called Butterfly Orchid. Neat spikes of flowers in spring, pink, chocolate and green, lasting a long time in perfection. A fine plant of easy growth; very cheap, yet as beautiful as many high-priced novelties. 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

ERANTHEMUM nervosum. *** S.E. A beautiful winter and spring-blooming plant, producing a profusion of deep blue flowers. Well adapted for open air culture in South Florida. 15 cts. each.

EUCHARIS Amazonica. *** S.D.E. AMAZON LILY. Flowers pure white, star-shaped, 4 inches across, and very fragrant. Require plenty of moisture. A very choice plant, with evergreen, lily-like leaves. Flowers during winter and spring. 35 cts. to 50cts. for largest plants; latter of blooming size.

EUONYMUS japonicus. * S.E. Well-known evergreen shrub, hardy all over the South, and largely used for hedge purposes. Leaves are oblong, acuminate, and sharply serrated. Fine young plants, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100.

E. radicans. * V.E. A vigorous creeping and climbing plant, with green foliage, turning bronze in winter. 20 cts. each.



Fourcroya Cubensis. (See opposite page.)

EUPHORBIA
grandifolia.*** S. A curious species, with thorny, cactus-like stems, and with leafy foliage on new growths. A large, shrubby variety. Rare. Tropical. \$1 each.

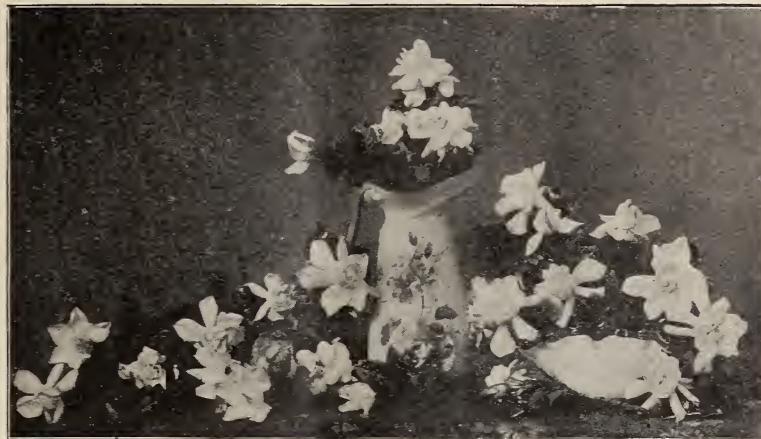
E. pulcherrima.*** S D. POINSETTIA. Native of Mexico. A common plant of the tropics, and well known in northern hothouses for the great scarlet bracts surrounding its flowers; produced in winter, and often remaining bright for months at a time. Does well anywhere in South Florida outdoors, growing to large size. It is a splendid object from Thanksgiving to March 1. If cut by frost, it sprouts up readily. 25 cts. each.

Double-flowered.*** S D. Same as the type, but has more leaves in the bract. Rare. 35c. each.

FICUS altissima.*** T E. New. From India. This is a large-sized tree, which would do well in extreme South Florida outdoors. The beautiful leaves are almost round and the plant is handsome. Nice plants, 40 cts. each.

F. aurea.*** T D E. Native "RUBBER TREE," or "WILD FIG" tree. See Tropical Fruits.

F. Cunninghamii.*** T D E. A rare new species, just introduced. 75 cts. each.



Gardenia florida, the "Cape Jessamine."

F. elastica.*** T D E. INDIA RUBBER TREE. See Economic Department.

F. Infectoria.*** T E. From India. One of the finest shade trees, with long, glossy leaves. Will do well in extreme South Florida outdoors. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

F. oppositifolia.*** T E. A rank-growing, broad-leaved sort of large size. The rough leaves are used for polishing wood. Rare and new. 25 cts. each.

F. Parcelli.*** S D E. Thin, but large leaves, beautifully variegated with white. A very ornamental sort, rather dwarf in size. 35 cts. each.

FOURCROYA Cubensis.*** S D E. The Fourcroyas are very desirable plants for the center of large tubs and pots of plants, for room, hall, or outdoor summer decoration North. Will make a splendid specimen planted out in South Florida. They very much resemble some species of agaves, though the leaves are generally more upright-growing. Also highly recommended as fiber plants. Magnificent when in bloom, the flower-spike reaching a height of 20 feet, with thousands of yucca-like, whitish flowers. 25 cts. to 75 cts. each.

CALPHIMIA nitida.** S D E. Mexico. A pretty little shrub, hardy here, reaching a height of 4 to 6 feet, and constantly covered with rich yellow flowers in spikes. "A good thing." 20c. each.

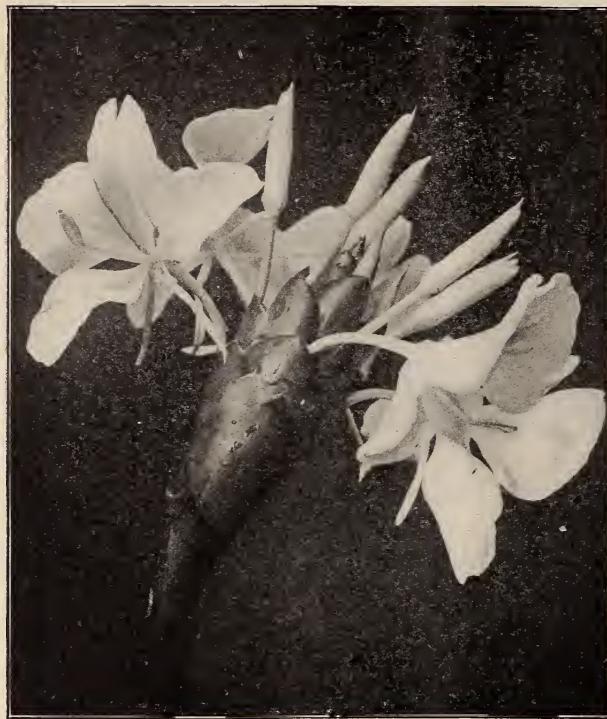
GARDENIA florida.* S D E. CAPE JESSAMINE. A well-known and popular plant, producing its large, fragrant, white flowers from May to September. A native of China, instead of the Cape of Good Hope, as the name implies. Hardy throughout the Lower South. Makes a very beautiful ornamental hedge. Hardy as far north as Virginia. A grand evergreen pot-plant, easily grown, and very popular. Nice young plants, in 3-inch pots, 6 to 10 inches high, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Open-ground plants, larger than preceding, 20 cts. each.

G. Thunbergia.* S D E. A very rare and beautiful Gardenia from Africa, having large, white, scented, single flowers, eight-parted, and borne on the ends of the shoots. We cannot state positively that it is hardy, but we think so, in this climate. It is very different from *G. florida*, in both foliage and flowers. Fine plants, 40 cts. each. Larger, 75 cts. each.

CELESEMIA sempervirens.* V D E. CAROLINA YELLOW JESSAMINE. Not cultivated to the extent it deserves. Will grow on any land. Quick-growing, and for several weeks in the spring literally covered with fragrant yellow flowers. One of the very best of our hardy climbers. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



Grevillea robusta as a pot-plant. (See page 44.)



Hedychium coronarium—the "Ginger Lily."

CLEDITSCHIA ferox.** T E. Native country unknown. A hardy tree, 30 to 50 feet high, thickly beset with strong, branching thorns; closely related to our "Honey Locust." 30 cts. each.

COLDFUSSIA anisophylla.* S D E. India. Produces a profusion of light blue flowers in early spring. In the open ground in South Florida it grows to a large bush, and is unequaled among our spring-flowering plants. A fine pot-plant. 15c. ea.

CORDONIA lasianthus.* T E. LOBLOLLY BAY. A native tree that should be more cultivated. A handsome evergreen shrub or tree, with lovely snow-white flowers, 3 inches in diameter, produced all summer. Will bloom when very small. Hardy as far north as Virginia, perhaps farther. 25c. ea.

CREVILLEA robusta.** T D E. AUSTRALIAN "SILK OAK." A splendid, fern-leaved tree, growing 120 feet in height. Evergreen, and especially adapted as a shade tree for South Florida and South California, as it is as hardy as an orange tree. Also used in decorating apartments, etc.; a magnificent pot-plant. Strong plants, 10 cts. each, 90 cts. per doz.; large and fine, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; selected, 18 inches to 2 feet, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

HAMELIA patens.*** S E. West Indies; South Florida, along the coast. The leaves have a purplish hue at some seasons of the year, and the flowers are of a bright orange-red color. 25c. each.

H. sphærocarpa.*** S E. Flowers orange-yellow, and quite distinct from *H. patens*. 25c. ea.

HEDYCHIUM coronarium.*** S D E. GINGER LILY, BUTTERFLY LILY. This magnificent plant flourishes best on low, moist land, where it will form a dense clump 3 to 4 feet high. The roots are tuberous, and the plant may be safely grown over the entire South. The masses of fragrant, pure white flowers, looking much like large white butterflies, are borne in large clusters, terminal on every

stalk. If kept in the house in a growing state, it blooms continuously. 10 cts. each, 85 cts. per doz.; larger, 15 cts. to 25 cts. each.

HEDERA helix.* V E. The true ENGLISH or KENILWORTH IVY. A valuable and well-known evergreen climber; hardy as far north as Philadelphia. In Florida it prefers the north side of a house or wall. 15 cts. each.

HELICONIA *Bihai*.*** S D E. WILD PLANTAIN; "BALISIER." These magnificent plants are native of tropical America, where they rival even the bananas in beauty and magnificence of foliage. The plantain-like leaves are followed by great scarlet and black blossom-sheaths of the richest tints and colors. Strong suckers, 25 cts. each; large plants, as specimens, pot-grown, 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each.

HEMEROCALLIS *Kwanso*.** S. DAY LILY. A popular hardy plant, with lily-like flowers in bloom all through the summer; orange-yellow. 15 cts. each.

H. Kwanso fl. pl.** S. Flowers double. 30 cts. each.

HIBISCUS. A genus of most desirable ornamental flowering plants of easy culture. The flowers are of various colors, both single and double, and usually 3 to 6 inches across.

H. mutabilis.** S E. The "COTTON ROSE," or "CONFEDERATE ROSE." A half-hardy large shrub, with maple-like leaves. Flowers are large (3 inches in diameter), double, white in the morning, turning pink at midday, and finally becoming rich red by evening. A curious and beautiful plant. 35 cts. each.

H. Rosa-Sinensis.*** S D E. SHOE-BLACK PLANT, CHINESE HIBISCUS. These showy and well-known plants are among the most valuable



Heliconia Bihai.

HIBISCUS Rosa-Sinensis, continued.

lawn or garden plants for Florida. They stand but little frost, but are of such quick growth from a well-established root that even the occasional loss of the tops is not a serious matter. Bank up a few inches in the fall. In the course of a few favorable seasons some will reach a height of 10 feet, blooming profusely all the time. Single sorts are better growers and bloomers than the double ones. **Single Scarlet, Double Scarlet, Single Pink, Double Pink, Double Salmon-yellow, and Versicolor.** Fine pot-plants, 15 cts. each; larger, 25 cts. each.

H. tiliaceus.*** T E. New, from East Indies. A small evergreen tree with purple flowers and roundish, cordate leaves. 25 cts. each.

HOMOCELTIS Japonica.* T. A fine deciduous, hardy shade tree, of good form. New. Makes a beautiful round-headed tree; admirable both for single specimens and for street planting. 15 cts. each.

HYDRANGEA.** S E. GARDEN HYDRANGEAS. Splendid plants for outdoor culture in Florida; hardy here. Flowers changeable. All Hydrangeas need partial shade in the South, as the sun burns them in the summer.

H. cœrulea. Flowers bluish rose. 15 cts. each. Larger, 25 cts. each.

H. otaksa. Very vigorous old sort. Flowers white or pink. 15 cts. each. Larger, 25 cts. each.

Thomas Hogg. Flowers large, pure white; valuable for cemetery decoration as a pot-plant, or in open ground here. 25 cts. each.

Red-branched. New sort, with reddish pink flowers. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

ILEX Dahoon.* T E. DAHOON HOLLY of the southern states. One of our most valuable broad-leaved evergreens. Leaves richest glossy green; tree covered with bright red, shining berries in fall or winter. Fine young trees, 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

IRIS hexagona.* S E. BLUE FLAG (*Flower-de-Luce*). A hardy southern variety of the greatest possible beauty. The loveliest flowers of the whole South. Rich purple and blue, with yellow markings, 3 to 4 inches across, resembling the costliest orchid flower. Blooms in spring. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

I. hexagona alba.* S E. A very rare form of the common flag, with pure white flowers. A splendid plant. \$1 each.

I. Kœmpferi.* S. JAPANESE IRIS. The finest flowered of all Iris, in many shades of color, and flowers often a foot wide. Strong plants. Mixed varieties, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

IXORA coccinea.*** S D E. FLAME-OF-THE-Woods. East Indies, China and Ceylon. A shrub, 3 to 4 feet in height, with elegant corymbs of scarlet flowers. A splendid house plant. 10 cts. and 25 cts. each.

I. Duffii.*** S D E. New. Magnificent species, with brilliant red flowers in large heads, 3 to 5 inches across, lasting many days in perfection. 35 cts. each.

I. parviflora.*** S D E. A choice species, evergreen, like the others, but with white flowers. A strong grower. Fine plants, 25 cts. each.

I. Williamsii.*** S D E. Orange-scarlet flowers. Slow grower. 40 cts. each.

JACARANDA mimosæfolia.*** T E. One of the grandest foliage plants imaginable. Alike valuable for florists' decorations, conservatory, bedding in the North during summer, or planted out as a single lawn specimen here in Florida,

where, if frost cuts it back, it rapidly recovers its beauty. Leaves large, and very finely cut (decompound), like a fern, and spreading nicely from the stalk, making a grand show. Flowers blue, in racemes. Reaches a height of 20 feet or more. 35 cts. each.

JACOBINIA velutina.*** S D E. A choice house plant allied to (and commonly listed as) *Justicia*. The heads of pink flowers are freely produced. 25 cts. each.

JACQUINIA armillaris.*** S E. West Indies, Bahamas, South Florida. "A low tree, with leaves somewhat like box, but obovate, and racemes of little white flowers of a delicious honey scent. It ought to be, if it be not yet, introduced into England as a charming addition to the winter hothouse." 50 cts. each.



Iris.

JASMINUM. JESSAMINE. Jessamines are favorites everywhere on account of their combined beauty and fragrance. They are among the best of perfumery plants, many hundreds of acres being devoted to their culture in Italy and southern France. For the so-called "Cape Jessamine," see *Gardenia*.

J. gracillimum.** V D E. Is one of the most distinct in its graceful habit and in the abundance of its large, starry flowers, which are also more copiously produced. It appears to be a small species, with long, very slender branches, springing from low down on the stem and curving over on all sides, weighed down by terminal globose panicles. Pure white flowers. Stands considerable frost, and grows into a scrambling bush 5 to 7 feet high. 15 cts. each.

J. multiflorum.** V D E. Very like the preceding species, but having flowers less pointed. Fine plants, 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

J. revolutum.* S E. North Hindostan and Nepaul. A yellow-flowered, hardy shrub; not twining. 25 cts. each.

J. sambac.*** S D E. ARABIAN JESSAMINE. Flowers single, white, deliciously fragrant; shrubby or climbing. Very fine sort for pot-culture. Very free-blooming. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.



Jasminum sambac flore pleno.

JASMINUM, continued.

J. sambac flore pleno.*** S D E. Flowers double. 20 cts. each.

J. sambac, Grand Duke of Tuscany.*** S D E. A shrubby variety, with very large white flowers; very double. Among the most fragrant of all in this genus of sweet scents. 20c. each, \$2 per doz.

JUSTICIA coccinea.*** S D E. South America. A quick-growing, tender greenhouse plant, producing clusters of beautiful scarlet flowers; leaves green. Continually in bloom. Can be grown outdoors successfully in Florida. A grand bedder, always in bloom. 10 cts. each, 90 cts. per doz.

KÆMPFERIA Gilberti.*** S. Leaves like the cardamon, but more or less variegated with white. The flowers are borne on ornamental crimson heads, rising from the ground on separate stalks, and resembling in outline small pineapple fruits. These heads retain their beauty all summer. 15 cts. each.

KRAUSSIA lanceolata.*** S E. A shrub from Natal, belonging to the cinchona family. Very handsome. 50 cts. each.

K. corlacea.*** S E. Nice small plants. 25 cts. each.

KYDIA calycina.*** T E. East India. Named in memory of Col. Robt. Kyd, who began the botanical garden at Calcutta. A tree, 25 feet in height. Flowers white. 25 cts. each.

LAGERSTRÆMIA Indica.*** S. CRAPE MYRTLE. China, Cochin China and Japan. Too much cannot be said in favor of the delicate-flowered Lagerstroemias; universal favorites in the South, and deservedly so. Deciduous shrubs, hardy in the southern states, and producing throughout the summer great clusters of delicately fringed flowers. In Florida and the South the Crape Myrtle takes the place of the lilac, so common at the North. Makes the most charming flowering hedge known. A choice plant for growing in pots or tubs, and in universal favor. A success with everyone.

Pink. The favorite old variety. In spring and summer plants of this variety are a mass of billowy flowers. 15 cts. each.

Red. A dark shaded variety; in our opinion, the very best of all. A gorgeous plant. 15c. each.

White. This is quite scarce, and very lovely. 25 cts. each.

L. reginæ.*** S. East Indies, Java. A magnificent tree, 20 feet high, bearing large flowers 2 to 3 inches in diameter, which are of a beautiful rose color in the morning, and turn deeper through the day, until they become purple in the evening. Tropical, but succeeds in southern Florida outdoors. 25 cts. each.

LASIANDRA macrantha.*** S D E. A choice shrub, with velvety leaves and rich purple flowers 2 to 3 inches across. As easily grown as a hibiscus. 30 cts. each.

LAURUS nobilis.* S D E. APOLLO'S LAUREL. A choice, hardy, shrubby, evergreen tree, with beautiful leaves. Much grown into decorative specimens as standards and pyramids. Large ones, perfectly grown, can be had at \$5 to \$50 each; small plants, 25 cts. each.

LEBIDIEROPSIS orbicularis. E. Unknown plant from northern India. Coming from a botanical garden, it must have some value. 30 cts. each.

LEMONIA spectabilis.*** T E. A very handsome evergreen, tropical, broad-leaved tree from Jamaica, related to Calophyllum. Rare. 50c. each.

LETSOMIA, sp. Indica.*** V E. A gorgeous pink-flowered vine, of rank habit; related to the morning-glories. A perennial plant, but never spreads from the roots. One of the finest of our recent introductions. Very fine. Blooms freely produced, 3 inches across. 15 cts. each.

LONICERA.* V E. HONEYSUCKLE. Favorites in cultivation everywhere; perhaps for general cultivation, under all sorts of circumstances, can be recommended more highly than any other class of hardy climbers. Everblooming.

L. Halleana. HALL'S JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE. Very strong growing. Everblooming; flowers white, changing to yellow; very fragrant. One of the very best in cultivation. 15 cts. each.

L. sempervirens. CORAL HONEYSUCKLE. Flowers bright scarlet, very pretty; handsome native climber. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

MACKAYA bella.*** S D. A beautiful shrubby plant of easy growth. The plant should be kept quite dry during the winter for best success in flowering in the spring. Flowers in racemes, pale lilac, about 2 inches long; the throat delicately marked with purple veins. Nice plants, 20c. each.

MAGNOLIA fuscata.* S D E. The BANANA SHRUB. Dwarf-growing variety, covered with a profusion of small yellow flowers in spring; of most exquisite fragrance, similar to that of a ripe banana. One of our best hardy shrubs, and a famous pot-plant for the northern home. Fine plants, 25 cts. and 40 cts. each.

M. grandiflora.* T E. The most magnificent of all our southern broad-leaved evergreens. Flowers 6 inches across, pure white, waxen, and lemon-scented. Tree hardy as far north as Washington, D. C. 25 cts. to 75 cts. each for beautiful transplants.

M. obovata. This is a fine hardy deciduous shrub, bearing gorgeous purple and white flowers in early spring before the leaves open. Flowers are slightly fragrant, and in size about 4 inches across. Nice young stock, 40 cts. each.

MELIA Azedarach, var. umbraculiformis.* T. UMBRELLA CHINA TREE. A more shapely form of the old Indian species, widely advertised under the name of Texas Umbrella Tree, etc. One of our very best hardy deciduous trees; leaves very rich green, and hanging on later than the old China Tree. Shade dense; form of tree an almost perfect umbrella. A large stock enables us to offer them very low. 1 to 2 feet, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; 2 to 3 feet, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 3 to 4 feet, 25 cts. each; 4 to 5 feet, 30 cts. each; 5 to 7 feet, 40 cts. each.

MEYENIA erecta.* * S E. Africa. A most valuable plant for the open ground in South Florida, or as a pot-plant, producing through the summer beautiful, gloxinia-like flowers of the brightest blue color. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

M. erecta alba.* * S E. Pure white, with yellow throat. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

Varieties of *Nerium*. (Oleander.)

MORINDA citrifolia.*** T E. INDIAN MULBERRY. A tropical tree, newly introduced by us, with small white flowers, in heads, followed by a berry-like fruit. It is a small tree, with leaves shaped like a citron. 50 cts. each.

MORAEA iridioides.** S E. Natal. An Iris-like plant, succeeding here perfectly. With beautiful white flowers, touched with yellow and purple. Exceedingly elegant, and easily grown. Fine for massing, and produces flowers all the year. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

MURRAYA exotica.*** S D E. A rare Indian plant of the Citrus tribe. Sometimes called ORANGE JESSAMINE. Leaves are compound, dark, glossy green. Flowers resemble the orange, and are scented like the tuberose. Rather tender, but easily protected if outdoors. Fine pot plant, and very ornamental, blooming when small. 40c. each.

MUSA.*** S E. (See Tropical Fruits for edible-fruited sorts. All of decorative value.) "FETISH BANANA." African species, newly introduced by us a year ago. Foliage and growth so far resembles the "Flowering Banana." Said to be a valuable decorative sort, by our collector. Strong pot-plants, 50 cts. each.

M. Ensete.** S E. ABYSSINIAN BANANA. A grand decorative species, with immensely broad leaves; of rank and sturdy habit. A first-class decorative plant. Pot-grown, 40 cts. each.

M. zebra.*** S D E. A dwarf species with elegant foliage, blotched with bronzy red and purple. Rare. \$1.50 each.

NERIUM.** S D E. OLEANDER. The possibilities of the Oleander for Florida, in an ornamental sense, are very great. Hedges can be grown rivaling in beauty the famous Oleander hedges of the Bermudas. Lawns and yards can be made to "blossom as the rose" by the use of the

Oleander, planted singly or in clumps. Perfectly hardy when full grown, rivaling the rose in fragrance, and of almost any desired color; succeeding on any quality of land, there is no class of shrubs that surpass it for general and extensive planting. Also, one of the most widely known of house-plants in the North, where it is grown to a large size in pots and tubs. A favorite everywhere. Our plants are all pot-grown.

N. carneum. Single; flesh color, with pink lines in the throat. Very fine. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Following varieties are hybrids of the fine old *N. oleander*.

Single White. The old-fashioned hardy sort. Masses of white flowers, freely produced. Fine plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Larger, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Madonna grandiflorum. The largest and best double white; scented. A splendid variety. 15 cts. each.

Madame Peyre. Semi-double cream. A fine sort. 20 cts. each.

Single Cream. Similar to preceding, but single-flowered. 20 cts. each.

Lillian Henderson. Double white, but of small size. The plant is more dwarf than most sorts. 20 cts. each.

Leon Brun. Pale pink, double and floriferous. 20 cts. each.

Savory. Apple-blossom pink; double. A charming flower. 20 cts. each.

Single Pink. A splendid sort, with pale rose-pink flowers borne in fine clusters. Rare. 50 cts. each.

Double Pink. The old-fashioned common variety. A splendid, sweet-scented sort, with large bright flowers. Fine plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Larger, 25 cts. each.



Panax plumatum.

OLEA fragrans.* S D E. TEA, or SWEET OLIVE. One of the most desirable flowering shrubs of southern gardens. The white flowers, although small, are produced in clusters, and emit the most pleasing fragrance. It is well said that "each individual bloom has more sweetness than the most fragrant lily." As a conservatory shrub for northern florists, it will be found invaluable and of ready sale. The blooming period begins in the fall, and lasts for several months. It is of easy culture, and especially desirable as a window plant. Fine plants, flowering sizes, 25 cts. and 40 cts. each.

OPUNTIA tuna.** S. TUNA CACTUS, a giant "Prickly Pear," with intensely rich purplish red fruits. Fruit is used for adding color to various jellies. The Cactus itself, after having the spines singed off, is fed to cattle in dry parts of Mexico and elsewhere. Yellow flowers, 3 inches across, are very pretty. Strong cuttings, 15 cts. each.

O. vulgaris.* S. Common Prickly Pear. Hardy well up into the middle states. A low-growing, very spiny species, with gorgeous yellow flowers of satiny texture. Strong cuttings, 10 cts. each.

ORCHIDS. See Epidendrum and Phaius, in this department. Other sorts we have given up.

OXYANTHUS Natalensis.*** S E. A highly ornamental shrub, related to Gardenia, bearing large, elegant flowers in racemes. Leaves are pointed, elliptic and evergreen. Introduced from tropical Africa. 50 cts. each.

PANAX.*** S D E. This genus of extremely ornamental tropical foliage plants is only slightly removed from Aralia. Some of the species are valuable economic plants, like ginseng, etc.

P. excelsum. Very finely cut, ferny leaves (decompound), somewhat like *Aralia filicifolia*, margined with white. 25 cts., 50 cts. and 75 cts. each. (See illustration, on back cover.)

P. plumatum. Plumy foliage, somewhat after the style of preceding, but green only. A very choice sort for house decoration; of easy growth. Any good soil will answer. This, as with other species, is not particular as to soil or exposure to sun. Full sunshine or partial shade will do for all. One of our \$1 specimens is here reproduced from a photograph. Elegant decorative specimens, 40 cts. each. Larger, 75 cts. and \$1 each.

P. Victoriae. A splendid, dwarf, finely compound species, with elegant variegations of white. 50 cts. each. (See illustration, on back cover.)

P. sp. with yellow variegation. Much like Victoriae, but a rich creamy yellow instead of white. 40 cts. each.

PANCRAZIUM (Hymenocallis). ** S D E. Among the handsomest flowering bulbs of the Amaryllis family, and all too little appreciated, though they are beginning to be grown more than they were, as people find out their beauties. Widely advertised the past years. Suitable for pot-growing, and should be in every conservatory. All delightfully scented.

P. Carribeum. SPIDER LILY, SPANISH LILY. West Indies, extreme South Florida. A bulb of easiest culture, producing large clusters of fragrant flowers, a few plants giving a succession of bloom all summer. Color pure white. Introduced by us for the first time to the plant growers of America and Europe. A truly magnificent flowering plant, with wide, evergreen leaves. 10 cts. each, 85 cts. per doz. Very large, 15 cts. to 20 cts. each.

P. fragrans. A good grower; narrow leaves and large flowers of finest vanilla fragrance. Rare and new. 40 cts. each.

P. littorale. This form was recently discovered and sent to Berlin by one of the German military expeditions "in Darkest Africa," and is superior, both in vigor and size of flower, to the South American type of *P. littorale*, which resembles *P. Carribeum*. Large flowers, and very showy grower; choice, 50 cts. each.



Pancratium Carribeum.

PANCRATIUM, continued.

P. rotatum. Florida. Plant smaller than *P. Carribeum*; spikes bearing 1 or 2 large white, fragrant flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

PANDANUS macrocarpa.*** S D E. A rare new "SCREW PINE," introduced by the Department of Agriculture. Leaves green. Small plants, 50 cts. each.



Pandanus utilis.

P. utilis.*** S D E. The well-known "SCREW PINE," so called from the screw-like arrangement of the leaves around the stalk. Leaves green, with small red spines along the edges. A very handsome decorative plant of easy growth, not requiring so much water as most palms. Used largely as a vase plant. A large stock enables us to offer it at low prices. 8 to 10 inches high, fine, 25 cts. each; 10 to 12 inches high, 40 cts. each; 12 to 15 inches high, 50 cts. each; 15 to 18 inches high, \$1 each. All perfect plants.

P. Veitchii.*** S D E. Leaves beautifully striped white and green. A magnificent decorative plant, greatly in demand. Fine plants, \$1 each.

PEDILANTHUS tithymaloides.*** S E. "BIRD CACTUS." A West Indian plant, with thick, fleshy leaves and small red, showy flowers. Not a true cactus at all, but an Euphorbiad. Very curious plant of easy growth. 15 cts. each.

PERESKIA aculeata.*** V E. The LEMON VINE, or BARBADOES GOOSEBERRY. A climbing cactus, with true leaves, and producing edible fruit. Stems fleshy, with spines at the base of each leaf. Very fast-growing; much used as a stock upon which to graft Epiphyllums and other low-growing cacti. Flowers borne periodically in immense numbers; 1½ inches wide, of a creamy white, with a green tinge. 15 cts. each.

PERSEA Carolinensis.* T E. RED BAY, BULL BAY. A handsome native, broad-leaved evergreen. Wood very valuable for cabinet work, etc. 25 cts. each.

PHAIUS grandifolius.*** S D E. A magnificent terrestrial orchid from China and East Indies, producing elegant chocolate and white flowers, tinged with purple. 50 cts. each.

PHILADELPHUS coronarius.* S. SYRINGA, MOCK-ORANGE. Well-known hardy shrub, producing a profusion of fragrant white flowers in spring. Favorites with "sweet girl graduates." Strong bushes, 25 cts. each.

PHILODENDRON sp. *Jamaica.**** V D E. A climbing plant with handsome

waved leaves. The stem adheres to a wall or other support. 30 cts. each.

PHRYNium variegatum.*** S D. A maranta-like plant of great beauty, growing nearly 2 feet high. Leaves are variegated with white to a great extent. Plant is of easy growth. 15 cts. each.

PHYLLANTHUS reticulata. A new plant with compound leaves. 25 cts. each.

PINCENECTITIA tuberculata.** S E. A queer, bulbous-rooted plant, with fleshy trunk a foot or more high, surmounted with a heavy top of long, recurved, narrow leaves. The bulb sits on top of the soil like an onion. Very rare. \$2 each.

PITHECOLOBIUM saman.*** T E. The famed "RAIN TREE," or GUANGO. May succeed in extreme South Florida. 25 cts. each.

PITTOSSPORUM tobira.* S E. Japan. Well-known in the southern states as a handsome, hardy, broad-leaved evergreen shrub. Flowers white and cream color, in March. 15 cts. and 35 cts. each.

PLUMBAGO.** S D E. LEADWORT.

P. capensis. A most valuable old plant; can be kept in bush form or trained as a climber. Flowers light sky-blue, produced continually. Stands drought and water, and the brightest sunshine. Should be cut back to produce more young shoots, on which flowers are borne. Practically hardy in South Florida. 15 cts. each.

P. capensis alba. Pure white form. 20c. each.

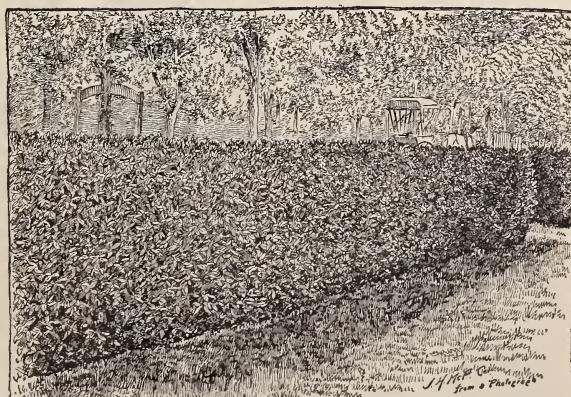
PLUMIERIA.*** S D. The famous FRANGIPANI of the West Indies. "Then we admired the Frangipani, a tall and almost leafless shrub, with thick, fleshy shoots, bearing in this species white flowers, which have the fragrance peculiar to certain white blossoms — to the Jessamine, the tuberose, the orange, the gardenia, the night-blooming cereus." — Kingsley.

P. alba. West Indies; South America. A splendid shrub of tropical gardens, bearing numerous, white, richly-scented flowers in masses, like the oleander. A very desirable plant for extreme South Florida, South California, and all tropical regions. Fine plants, 1-year-old, 20 cts. each; 2-year-old, large, 35 cts. each.

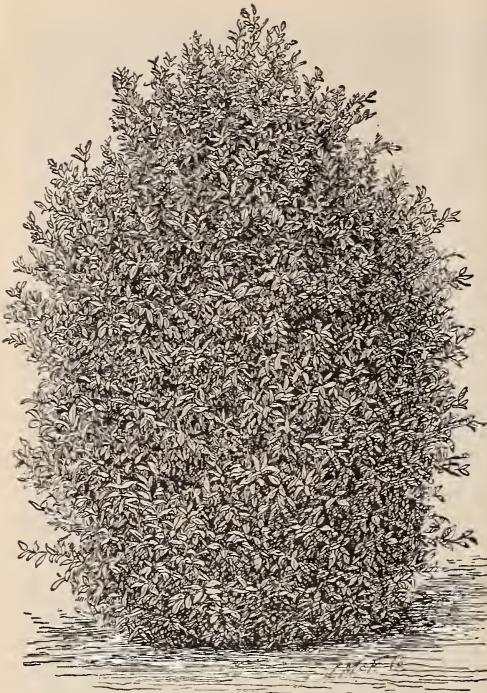
P. rubra. Flowers a dark pink. A fine shrub. 50 cts. each.

POINCIANA. See *Caesalpinia*.

POINSETTIA. See *Euphorbia*.



Hedge of *Prunus caroliniana*. (See page 50.)



Specimen, naturally grown, of *Prunus Caroliniana*.

PORANA paniculata.*** V E. A magnificent tropical vine, allied to *Ipomea*, with small white flowers in immense bunches, like enormous trusses of wistaria flowers or bunches of grapes. Leaves are cordate, acuminate, about 2 by 3 inches, hoary beneath. From East Indies. Rare. 40 cts. each.

PRUNUS Caroliniana.* S D E. CAROLINA LAUREL CHERRY. One of the handsomest broad-leaved evergreens of the Lower South. Leaves very dark, green and glossy; flowers white and fragrant. A grand ornamental hedge plant (see illustration, page 50); hardy throughout the South, and of easy growth in any soil. Can be grown in tubs, and trained the same as imported Laurels, having much the same appearance and size and shape of leaf. We consider it of great value for the florist, or for winter decorating anywhere. Three sizes in large supply. 1-year-old, pot-grown, 6 to 8 inches high, 10 cts. each, 90 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100; 16 to 20 inches high, pot-grown, 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz., \$10 per 100; 24 to 30 inches high, pot-grown, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

PUNICA.* S. The POMEGRANATE. For fruiting sorts, see Department II.

Double-flowered. Blooms double, orange-red, margined white or cream. A choice hardy shrub, 20 cts. and 30 cts. each.

QUISQUALIS Indica.*** V E. RANGOON CREEPER. For some years we have made the mistake of sending out this plant as *Celastrus nutans*. A large, twining shrub from India. Flowers are borne in profusion in large, open bunches on a long stem. Pure white in the morning, changing to pink at noon, and finally to richest red toward close of day. Star-shaped, about an inch across. Of remarkable beauty. 35 cts. each.

RANDIA ruisiana.* * * S D E. New; from Brazil. Leaves rich, dark evergreen. Flowers white or pale yellow. A splendid pot-plant, easily grown and very rare. Fine plants, only 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

RAVENALA Madagascariensis.*** T E. The TRAVELER'S TREE. This noble plant when full grown is from 20 to 30 feet high, with a palm-like trunk, crested with two-ranked (distichous) banana-like leaves. These leaves are admirably adapted for collecting and holding a quantity of water in the hollowed sheathing base of the petioles, which gushes out when pierced from below. It is said to be always pure and sweet, and from this circumstance it has been named the Traveler's Tree. \$1 each.

RHAPHIOLEPIS ovata.* S E. China. Beautiful hardy evergreen shrub, with white or pink flowers. Hardy as a camellia. One of the most desirable of hardy shrubs. We offer fine pot-grown plants at 10 cts., 25 cts. and 40 cts. each.

RHYNCHOSPERMUM Jasminoides.** V D E. STAR JESSAMINE. China. One of our most valuable evergreen climbers; hardy throughout the state. Flowers small, white, very fragrant, and produced in great profusion. 15c. and 25c. each.

R. Jasminoides variegata.** V D E. Beautiful variegation. White, green, and tinged with red. 20 cts. each.

RICHARDIA Africana.*** S D. CALLA LILY. A good old-fashioned plant, always popular. From August to November we can supply dry bulbs at 10 cts. and 15 cts. each, which will flower winter and spring. Later these plants are 20 cts. to 35 cts. each.

New Dwarf Fragrant Calla.*** S D. A charming new production, bearing very sweetly scented flowers in greater abundance than the type. Rare as yet. Strong roots or plants, 25 cts. each.

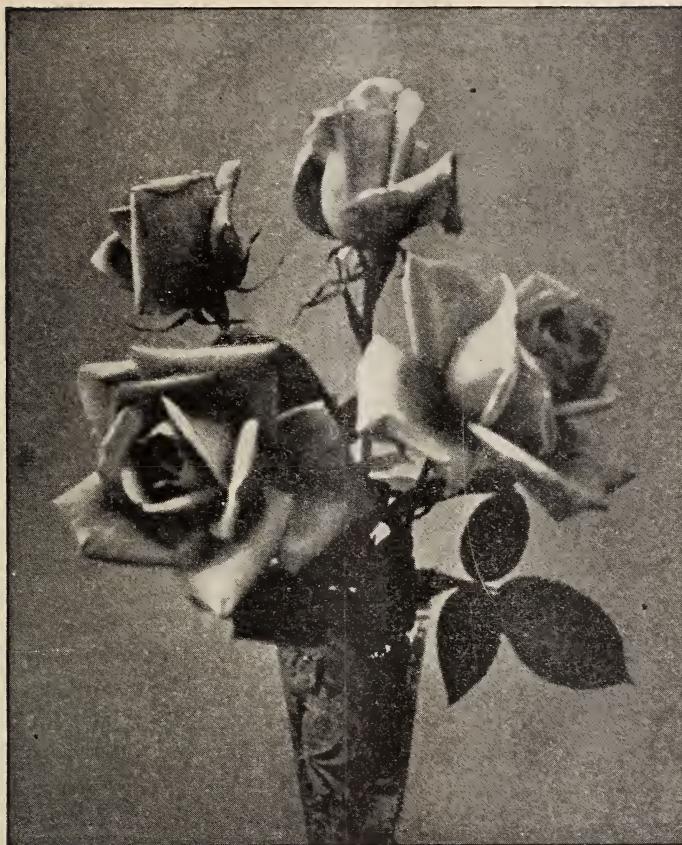
ROSA Indica.* S E. Including TEA, PERPETUAL, NOISETTE ROSES, etc. We have had good success with Roses on the poorest pine land, by using the following plan: Dig a hole somewhat larger than the intended bed of Roses, and 2 feet deep; fill to within 6 inches of the surface with half-rotted sods procured from some old field or in the woods. The sods and grass should be tramped down thoroughly; the upper 6 inches should be ordinary soil, with well-rotted manure mixed in thoroughly. Clay also added throughout the depth of the bed is a decided help in all light, sandy soils. The best time to transplant Roses is in the fall and winter months. Don't try to save the tops of your Roses when you transplant. Cut them back well; even to only 3 or 4 buds and leaves is best, and in a few weeks you will have strong, young, healthy shoots full of blossom-buds. Prune your Roses every October, cutting back everything but a few strong, healthy young shoots, and you will be favored with buds and blossoms all winter. The best buds and flowers are from the new, young, vigorous canes. Bone meal is an excellent fertilizer for Roses. Give small doses, worked into the top soil lightly. Potash also is a decided help in producing more and better colored blooms. Apply sparingly, on top of soil. We consider budded or grafted plants much better for most sorts, for the South especially. Set low, and be sure to keep the sprouts from below the buds removed.

Agrippina. Moderate grower, especially adapted for bedding or growing in pots. Rich crimson, continually in flower. Best of the Bengal class. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Larger, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Bon Silene. Tea. Rose-pink, shaded carmine; semi-double. Own roots, strong, 20 cts. each.

Bougere. Tea. Bronzed pink. Very full, with thick petals. A grand old sort. Own roots, strong, 25 cts. each.

Bride. Tea. The finest white forcing Rose. A magnificent sort. Own roots, strong, 25 cts. each.



Bridesmaid Rose.

ROSA, continued.

Bridesmaid. Tea. Similar to the Bride in habit and style, but flowers are a rich pink. Own roots, 20 cts. each.

Clothilde Soupert. Polyantha. Blooms very freely produced in bunches. Pink, shading to white; very double. A fine pot Rose. Grafted plants, 30 cts. each.

Chromatella, or Cloth of Gold. Noisette. Deep yellow; large, full flowers. Climber. Grafted, 30 cts. each.

Charlotte Corday. Hybrid Remontant. Flowers large, double, rose-purple, reverse of petals white. Own roots, very strong, 30 cts. each.

Captain Christy. Hybrid Tea. Delicate flesh-color, rosy center; medium to large size, full. Extra good. Grafted, 30 cts. each.

Crimson Rambler. Polyantha. Small crimson flowers in great masses, in spring. Not an ever-bloomer. A strong climber. Own roots, 15c. each.

Duchess de Brabant. Tea. Shell-pink, shaded carmine. A splendid, everblooming, free-growing sort. Own roots, strong, 20 cts. each.

General Jacqueminot. Hybrid China. The well-known rich crimson Rose; large and full. Grafted, 30 cts. each.

Giant of Battles. Hybrid Remontant. Deep, fiery crimson. Grafted, 30 cts. each.

James Sprunt. Bengal. A splendid climber. Flowers richest cherry-red, large and full. Grafted, 30 cts. each.

Lamarque. Noisette. White, with sulphur center. A fine climber. Grafted, 30 cts. each.

Madam Francisca Kruger. Tea. Pink, touched with yellow; large and double. Grafted, 30c. each.

Marechal Niel. Noisette. Deep yellow; very large and full. One of the best climbers. Considered the best yellow Rose. Grafted, 25c. each.

Paul Neyron. Hybrid Remontant. Deep rose; large and full. The largest Rose grown. Grafted, 30 cts. each.

Reine Marie Henriette. Climbing Tea. Cerised; very large; semi-double. Fine climber. Grafted, 30 cts. each.

Woodland Margaret. Noisette. White; double; borne in clusters. A vigorous climber. Own roots, 20 cts. each.

Yellow Rambler. Polyantha. A new Rose; companion to Crimson Rambler. Own roots, 25 cts. each.

ROSA bracteata. ** V E. The MACARTNEY HEDGE ROSE. Small, dark green leaves, with large, single white flowers. 15 cts. each.

ROSA setigera. * V. Two varieties follow: **Prairie Queen.** Double; pink; borne in dense clusters. Strong grower. Fine plants, 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

Milledgeville. Double; light pink. Very vigorous climber. Strong plants, 15c. and 25c. each.

ROSA Sinica. * V E. CHEROKEE ROSE. A hardy hedge Rose, having glossy leaves and single white flowers. 15 cts. each.



Solanum jasminoides.

SANCHEZIA nobilis glaucophylla.*** S D E. A beautiful greenhouse shrub from Ecuador. Leaves glaucous green, with yellow nerves. Flowers small; light red bracts. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

SARACA Indica.*** T E. A gorgeous-flowered, pinnate-leaved, tropical tree. The blooms are borne in large clusters, and are individually of good size; rich orange scarlet. Splendid subject for planting in warm greenhouses, or in extreme South Florida or South California. Rare. 75 cts. each.

SCHUBERTIA grandiflora.*** V E. A rapid-growing climber, with flowers closely resembling the famed stephanotis. Tropical. 20 cts. each.

SCHOTIA brachypetala.*** S E. An elegant plant from Natal. \$1 each.

S. latifolia.*** S E. A newly introduced species, with handsome, pinnate leaves and masses of showy pink flowers. Both species of Schotia are fine shrubs for frostless regions. Small plants, 75 cts. each.

SCHREBERA Swietenoides.*** T E. The MUCCAADY of India. A tall tree, with a certain

resemblance to mahogany. Leaves pinnate, and white flowers in panicles. Newly introduced (1894). 40c. each.

SOLANUM jasminoides.*** V D E. POTATO VINE. South America. Showy climber, always in bloom. Flowers white and yellow. 15 cts. each.

S. azureum (?) (S. quercifolium?).*** V D E. Among the shrubbery in the plaza in front of the Governor's palace, in Havana, we found a lovely climbing Solanum, with bunches of delicate blue flowers like wistaria, and bright scarlet berries as large as a cherry. Called in Mexico "Tomatillo." One of the finest blue-flowered vines we know of, being of easy and quick growth and remarkably floriferous. 15 cts. each.

SPATHODEA campanulata.*** T E. A noble African tree, reaching a height of 50 feet, and bearing elegant pinnate leaves and large, very showy, orange flowers. Newly introduced—1899. Rare. \$1 each.

SPIRAEAS.* All Spiræas succeed well here. Hardy shrubs, widely grown and very beautiful. Succeed universally.

S. Reevesii. White, arranged along the branches like miniature roses. 20 cts. each.

S. Reevesii fl. pl. Double white. 20 cts. each.

S. salicifolia. White, resembling *S. Billardii*. Blooms all summer. 25 cts. each.

STERCULIA alata.*** T E. New. From India. Large, pointed, cordate leaves of striking beauty. This quickly reaches maturity, forming a large fine shade tree for frostless places. Fine pot-plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

S. platanaefolia.* T. JAPAN VARNISH TREE. A hardy deciduous shade tree, with extremely large, maple-like leaves, and of good, round-topped form. An excellent street and shade tree. 25 cts. each.



James Sprunt. (See page 51.)

STRELITZIA angusta.*** S E. QUEEN PLANT, or BIRD OF PARADISE FLOWER. South Africa. A large plant, with elegant, banana-like leaves, and lighter flowers than the following species. Large plants, \$1 each.

S. reginæ.*** S E. This is a more dwarf species of "QUEEN PLANT," but well adapted for conservatory growth, having very rich flowers of blue and yellow. Quite rare in cultivation. Nice young plants, 75 cts. each.

STROBILANTHES Dyerianus.*** S D E. A new house and bedding plant. It forms a compact bush, 18 inches high, with leaves about 9 inches long, of the most intense metallic purple, shading into light rose, with a light green margin. Flowers violet blue. 15c. and 25c. each.

TABERNÆMONTANA coronaria.*** S D E. West Indies. Splendid plants, with large, fragrant, gardenia-like flowers; pure white; freely produced all the year. A grand house-plant, which is as easily grown as an oleander. The rich green, broad leaves are beautiful in themselves. Fine young plants, which will bloom at once, 20 cts. each.

T. sp. from Mexico.*** S D E. A charming, snow-white, single-flowered plant sent us last summer. It is a very fine thing. Nice plants, 40 cts. each.

TALINUM patens variegata.*** S D E. A beautiful dwarf plant, not over 18 inches in ultimate height, having splendidly variegated leaves, white and pale green. The white predominates, and forms a very handsome, striking plant. Bears queer yellow and pink flowers, of small size. 15 cts. each.



Tabernæmontana coronaria.



Tecoma.

TECOMA (Bignonia) capensis.*** V E. A choice climber. Flowers bright red, in bunches; continually in bloom. Leaves handsome, compound. Nice plants, 20 cts. and 30 cts. each.

T. jasminoides.*** V E. From Australia. White, with pink center. 30 cts. each.

T. MacKennii rosea.*** V E. A remarkably handsome South African climber. It bears magnificent racemes, 1 to 2 feet in length, of large, showy, trumpet-shaped flowers; rosy lilac, the yellowish throat streaked with rich crimson. 30 cts. each.

THEVETIA nerifolia (Cerbera thevetia).*** S E. Locally known as TRUMPET FLOWER, and sometimes wrongly called YELLOW OLEANDER. West Indies and South America. Flowers pale yellow, sometimes salmon. The Thevetia is a rare, quick-growing shrub, always in bloom. The seeds are often worn as charms by sailors and negroes of the West Indies, by whom they are known as "lucky seeds." It bears several degrees of frost unharmed, and should be widely cultivated in South Florida as a lawn plant. 50 cts. each.

THUNBERCIA fragrans.*** V D E. East India. A very quick-growing climber (perennial), with many beautiful, pure white, fragrant flowers. 15 cts. each.

T. grandiflora (T. Harrisii).**** V E. A newly introduced rapid-growing climber, with large, pointed leaves, and a succession of elegant sky-blue flowers, 3 inches wide. A grand novelty from India. 25 cts. each.

TILLANDSIA.*** S D E. "AIR PLANT" (Wild Pine). "A very large genus of ornamental plants of the easiest culture, requiring only to be attached to a block of wood and to be watered with the other plants."

T. Bartramii. A small, neat species, with brilliant red bracts and purple flowers. 25 cts. each.

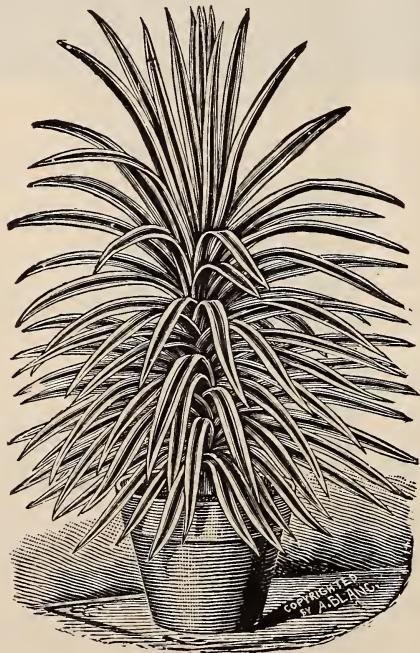
TILLANDSIA, continued.

T. bracteata. One of the largest WILD PINES or AIR PLANTS. Full-grown plants are 1 to 2 feet in diameter and height, spikes often 18 inches or more in length; the large, brilliant crimson bracts and flower-stalks and purple blossoms are very showy, and remain beautiful for weeks. A most valuable plant for conservatory or bay window, enduring a low temperature (though but little frost), requiring no care except an occasional spraying. Attach to wood, or hang in a small wire basket. 15 cts. to 40 cts. each.

T. cæspitosa. A species with long, grass-like leaves, varying in color from gray to red; usually found in moist places. 10 cts. each.

T. usneoides.* The LONG MOSS, BLACK MOSS, or SPANISH MOSS of the South. Very effective in decorations. The effect of this moss hanging on the trees of the South is indescribable. The only species which will stand sharp freezing unharmed. A nice quantity for 10 cts. Per pound, 25 cts., postpaid.

T. utriculata. The largest native species. Leaves an inch or two in width, and 2 feet or more in length in full-grown plants. Stems very tall, 3 to 5 feet, branched and many-flowered, but not so showy as *T. bracteata*. A very rapid grower. Is easily established on a piece of wood, bark, or in a wire basket. Fine plants, 10 cts. each; larger, 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.



Yucca aloifolia variegata.

COLLECTION M. Five Hardy Trees, suitable for lawn or avenue (postpaid), \$1.

COLLECTION O. Ten Foliage Plants, variegated, etc., fine assortment, \$1.

COLLECTION P. Ten Vines, choice assortment, \$1.

COLLECTION Q. Ten Hardy Shrubs, for any location, \$1.50.

COLLECTION R. Seven Bulbous or Tuberous-rooted Flowering Plants, of good size, for 75 cts. (Crinum, Canna, Pancratium, Amaryllis, Hedychium, etc.)

 Our selection only. Purchasers who desire less than the above may order half of the O., P. and Q. collections at half prices.

TRADESCANTIA discolor.*** S D E. Upright-growing, green on upper, purple on under side of leaves, resembling in shape a yucca or an agave. Very fine decorative plant for jardinières or vases, standing sunshine well, but preferring partial shade. Fine large plants, of decorative size, 15 cts., 20 cts., 25 cts. and 30 cts. each.

T. Zebrina.* ** V D E. WANDERING JEW. A creeping species; variegated; leaves purple and green. Invaluable for edging beds, covering unsightly rocks or tubs of plants, hanging-baskets, etc. 5 cts. each.



Tradescantia Zebrina.

TUTSIA amboenensis. A new and unknown plant from East Indies. Resembles Saraca. Small plants, 40 cts. each.

VEPRIS lanceolata (Toddalia lanceolata).*** S E. Shrub growing 4 or 5 feet high, from Mauritius and South Africa. Handsome leaves (compound), and white flowers borne in large panicles. New and rare. \$1 each.

WISTARIA frutescens.* V. The AMERICAN WISTARIA. Succeeds well in Florida. Flowers fine blue, in long racemes. 2-year, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

W. brachybotrya rubra.* V. Rich blue, much darker than the common American. Vine very strong grower. Fine. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

XYLOSMIA longifolia.* ** T E. A small tropical tree from Australia. Spiny; long, pointed, citron-shaped leaves. Rare. 75 cts. each.

YUCCA aloifolia.** S D E. SPANISH BAYONET. SPANISH DAGGER. Sea coast of southern states and West Indies. Probably not hardy north of middle Georgia. Flowers resemble those of *Y. filamentosa*, but are borne on a shorter stalk. Stem arborescent; sometimes 10 to 20 feet high. Very ornamental, even when small. Will bear much neglect. 15 cts., 25 cts., 50 cts. and \$1 each.

Y. a. variegata.** S D E. This variety has striped leaves, white and green. Nice plants, 75 cts. each.

Y. filamentosa.* S E. BEAR-GRASS, ADAM'S NEEDLE. Hardy, producing tall flower-spikes, sometimes 2 feet in length, of snowy white, bell-shaped flowers. 15 cts. to 30 cts. each.

ZIZYPHUS rugosa. A new and unknown species of Zizyphus introduced last summer. Small, 25 cts. each.

TESTIMONIALS.

The box of plants by express and package by mail came safely and promptly. The plants are all so beautiful.—**MRS. J. J. PLUSS**, Laurens, S. C.

I received palms and ferns and they were in fine condition; everyone was well pleased with them. I wish to express my thanks to you for extras and fair treatment.—**HEENAN BAKER**, Spencer, Ind.

The plants arrived in splendid condition, and I am much pleased with them. Thanks for prompt attention and care in packing.—**MRS. H. M. CHANDLER**, Manchester, N. H.

Your promptness in filling my order for palms is highly appreciated. It is the prettiest collection I have ever seen.—**MRS. S. KIRKPATRICK**, Selma, Ala.

The ferns and palms from you are without exception the finest I ever saw at the price, and I have been buying plants now for ten years, but never got such a bargain as from you.—**MRS. W. J. CRAIG**, Victoria, Texas.

The plants have been received in good and satisfactory condition.—**ALBERT MILLER**, Memphis, Tenn.

Plants were in fine shape; as good a piece of packing as I ever saw.—**JAMES M. LAMB** (florist), Fayetteville, N. C.

The plants ordered of you arrived safely and in good condition. I must say that I was more astonished than surprised at the magnificence of the plants.—**MRS. W. S. PLUNKETT**, Waco, Texas.

The palms came safely and in good condition. We are very much pleased with the selection, and send thanks for extras.—**MRS. HENRY SHELDON**, Tucson, Arizona.

Those trees you sent by mail are dandies, and I want some more of them. (Orange, etc.) P. S.: 32° below zero this morning. (Jan., 1899).—**F. W. WOODWARD**, Eau Claire, Wis.

The trees arrived in fine condition; many thanks for the extras. Your packing is simply splendid.—**T. A. AUSTIN**, Laredo, Texas.

The palms came to hand in beautiful condition. Taken as a whole they are the finest lot of palms I ever received by mail, and by far the largest I ever got for the money.—**MRS. W. M. CANTRELL**, Guntersville, Ala.

The plants reached here yesterday in splendid order, and just as fresh as if they had never been taken up. The ladies are charmed with them.—**MRS. K. U. COX**, Aberdeen, Miss.

The plants arrived this a. m. in good condition. Many thanks.—**H. P. BURGWIN**, Zellwood, Fla.

Plants arrived in good order and quality was very satisfactory.—**W. W. BISSELL**, New Rochelle, N. Y.

The plants arrived yesterday in fine order and are most satisfactory. They were beautifully packed.—**MISS A. W. MORRILL**, Boston, Mass.

The two collections of palms received in fine condition. If it is possible to be more than pleased with the size and general condition of our purchase, you may consider that we feel that way. P. S.: The bananas are great; we think from their present size that they will soon be trees.—**S. G. PARDESSUS**, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Your last shipment of plants came through in good condition, and we thank you for the generous manner in which you made good the damaged palm in previous shipment, also for the extra palm.—**A. F. HOPKINS**, Washington C. H., Ohio.

Plants arrived all right.—**W. M. FALCONER**, Supt. Schenley Park, Pittsburg, Pa.

The palms arrived in fine condition yesterday. We are much pleased and thank you for the extras.—**E. L. CHERRY**, North Adams, Mich.

On Oct. 11th I sent you an order for palms. They reached me with customary promptness. The packing was perfect, the plants being in excellent condition, both root and top, and as for size, I cannot duplicate them for four times the money from any firm I have heretofore dealt with.—**V. S. FERGUSON**, Sterling, Ill.

Plants received this morning in good condition and very satisfactory. Many thanks for promptness.—**MRS. H. F. GURLEY**, Bainbridge, Ga.

Palms received today in beautiful condition. You take the palm for packing. Am much pleased with everything.—**MRS. HARVEY E. JONES**, Spring Hill, Ala.

My order of plants arrived yesterday in the pink of condition, and for sizes they were indeed an agreeable surprise.—**LEWIS THORNE**, Los Angeles, Cal.

The plants came yesterday and are fine and entirely satisfactory. They were perfectly packed, and as bright and fresh as if they had grown here instead of taking a seven days' journey in Uncle Sam's mail bags.—**G. G. BARKER**, New Whatcom, Wash.

The box of plants arrived very promptly and in fine condition. I am very much pleased with the selection of plants.—**MRS. COMSTOCK**, Winter Park, Fla.

Box of palms and other plants came in fine condition. I was surprised to receive them so quick and so cheap. The express charges were cheaper than freight charges on the previous box. I was more surprised when I saw what fine plants you had sent me—they are grand.—**JONATHAN PARKER**, Bridgeton, N. J.

It is always a great pleasure to receive a box of plants, doubly so when the plants are so fine and free from insects, and packed so perfectly. Express charges were less than I expected.—**MRS. M. W. RANNEY**, Iowa City, Ia.

Box of plants received yesterday. Contents in fine condition and in every respect entirely satisfactory. Especially pleased with palms. Owing to your careful packing (light material), express charges were much less than I had expected.—**D. T. STANBROUGH**, Oswego, N. Y.

Plants came all right. Thanks for nice assortment.—**W. F. WITMAN**, Harrisburg, Pa.

The box of palms arrived this morning in fine condition, and we are delighted with them.—**MISS MABEL McDONALD**, Chicago, Ill.

Received plants by mail in excellent condition. They are much larger than I expected, stocky and healthy.—**GEO. C. PAYNE**, Campbell, Calif.



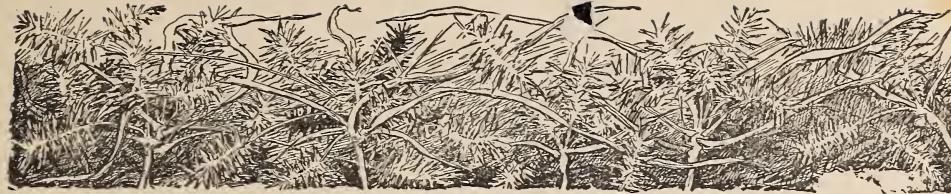
Packing house, new water-tower, and part of our range of greenhouses.

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION.

To Whom It May Concern.

This is to certify that on the 9th day of May, 1899, I personally inspected the floral, nursery, and ornamental stock of Reasoner Bros., at Oneco, Florida, and found the same free from all pests (San José scale, etc.), defined and designated as pests by Boards of Horticulture and Entomology, and apparently healthy in every respect. I find the establishment well supplied with insecticidal and fungicidal appliances, and that great care is taken to keep the stock clean and salable. This certificate does not include any stock not grown on the grounds or in the greenhouses of the aforesaid.

H. A. GOSSARD,
Entomologist of the Florida Experiment Station.



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1. *Aralia latifolia*
2. *Panax excelsum*
3. *Aralia Guilfoylei*
4. *Panax Victoriae*
5. *Aralia filicifolia*

Royal = Palm Nurseries
REASONER BROS.
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